FBIS
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REAGAN ANNOUNCES 'PUNISHING' MEASURES AGAINST USSR

AU300918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, announced new punishing measures against the USSR late last night. These measures are connected with the introduction of martial law in Poland. Within the framework of his premeditated campaign against the Soviet Union and socialist Poland, Reagan gave instructions that the permits for the export of oil processing equipment should be cancelled. He postponed the negotiations on the resumption of a long-term agreement for grain exports to the Soviet Union, and announced that he is cancelling the Aeroflot flights to the United States, as well as the negotiations on resuming the agreement on navigation between the two countries.

Reagan further announced that the agreements on cooperation in the sectors of energy, science and technology, which are about to expire, will not be resumed. He pointed out that the United States will thoroughly revise all other Soviet-American agreements.

There is no logical justification for Ronald Reagan's actions, which represent a gross violation of the principles of international law and once more confirm Washington's wish to conduct a policy of overt confrontation with the socialist community countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BABRAK KARMAL

Zhivkov 15 Dec Dinner Toast

AU191506 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, delivered at 16 December Sofia dinner for Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, dear Afghan friends, comrades, I am happy to again greet our dear guests from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and wish them a pleasant and useful visit in Bulgaria.

In your personality, Comrade Karmal, we greet the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the sound revolutionary forces of the Afghan people who are highly waving the banner of the April Revolution and guaranteeing its further successful development.

The April Revolution, particularly its second stage of development, became a turning point in Bulgarian-Afghan relations which are now being developed actively in all spheres. The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are inspired by a spirit of friendship and fraternal interaction. They are built on the tested principles of internationalism.

I am deeply convinced that your present visit will further contribute to their future expansion and deepening. The friendship and cooperation treaty which we are expected to sign will open a further stage in the development of our comprehensive relations and will also be a common contribution to the struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

Comrades, there is an Afghan proverb that says that "the water which runs out cannot be returned." And this is true because it is beyond any doubt that the cause of the April Revolution in Afghanistan will finally and irrevocably be victorious, because it is in keeping with the vital interests of the Afghan people and because it is a guarantee for the good future of the Afghan people.

We know that the forces of reaction and imperialism in accord with Chinese hegemonism are waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Along with this, it is also known that they are concocting various designs on resolving the so-called "Afghan issue." These designs, however, are neglecting the will-power of the Afghan people which is why they are unrealistic and have no future -- they are doomed. That is why together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the 24 August 1981 declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a declaration which is of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a declaration which is a solid guarantee for making decisions aimed at normalizing the Afghanistan situation.

I can assure you, dear Afghan friends, that now, as in the past, you can relay on the revolutionary solidarity and fraternal assistance of the Bulgarian people!

We fully understand the strivings of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to maintain the closest, most good neighborly and most cordial relations with the USSR. We highly appraise the comprehensive aid and support which the Soviet Union, by fulfilling its international duty, is rendering the Afghan people. All those who are blind and those who do not cease to talk about some Soviet "occupation" of Afghanistan should keep in mind the limited Soviet contingent there at the request of the government of this fraternal country, there temporarily until the imperialist interference in the domestic affairs in Afghanistan ends. Is this not in the interest of all peoples in this area and in the interest of security and calm of the peoples throughout the world?

Comrades, the times in which we are meeting are complicated and alarming. A ground for the sharp exacerbation of the international situation is the policy of the aggressive imperialist forces. In their striving to achieve superiority over the forces of peace and socialism, they are intensifying the arms race and fanning hotbeds of tension and confrontation in various parts of the world. Our main task and responsibility is to eliminate the threat of a new war which could turn into an irreparable disaster for the whole of mankind and for life in the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to contribute to strengthening the process of detente and disarmament as well as to guaranteeing the present and future of all peoples. We support the peoples' struggle for national liberation and independence and sharply condemn Israel's decision to illegally occupy the Golan Heights. Though the present international situation is complicated, we are optimists. We believe that the policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples will triumph. There are no issues, no matter how complicated, that cannot be settled peacefully by mutually respecting the interests of all states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to be a strong and hopeful link in the indistructible socialist community. We express firm confidence that the Polish communists, together with the patriotic forces and all working people in Poland, will be able to bridle counterrevolution that has arised there.

Fraternal Poland has been and will be a socialist state and will continue to march along with the united and rallied family of the countries from the socialist community.

Comrades, I would like to express my pleasure with the cordial and friendly conversation which I have had with Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party and president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council. It is beyond any doubt that the forthcoming official talks will be held in the same spirit and the documents we will sign and adopt will also be permeated with it.

I propose a toast:

To the future victories of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the Afghan people!

To the strengthening and prosperity of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

To your good health, esteemed guests and friends!
To the good health of all those present!
Cheers!

Karmal Dinner Speech

AU201550 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, delivered at 16 December Sofia dinner given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades, please allow me first of all to express my sincere gratitude to you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to you dear comrades, to those here present and to all communists and working people in socialist Bulgaria for the cordial hospitality accorded to us in your proud and beautiful country. I am glad that this visit offers me an opportunity to become personally acquainted with socialist Bulgaria, whose working people have scored great historical achievements, that are important worldwide for the fundamental material-technical building of a developed socialist society under the wise leadership of the BCP and of you personally, esteemed Comrade Zhivkov.

We attribute particular importance to this friendly invitation, which is a sincere expression of the militant and steady solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian Government with our party and our working people.

We think that the visit of this high-ranking party-state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to fraternal socialist Bulgaria is a further major step of historical importance aimed at strengthening and expanding the friendship and fraternal ties between the peoples of our countries. The friendship between our countries is not a new phenomenon, of course, but this old tradition, deeply rooted in the history of our country, has acquired a special quality. This friendship marked a new qualitative development and reached its highest level particularly after the victory of the people's democratic April revolution and especially in its further phase of development.

The selfless aid and international policy of socialist Bulgaria during the difficult times for our working people have been an unshakable basis for the great friendship between our countries, which is helping us in the efforts to overcome the centuries-old backwardness -- a legacy of the sinister past.

The world socialist system today acquired great drawing power and became a source of inspiration for introducing social reforms into life based on a new principle that decisively affects the entire process in the world is historical development of mankind. Thanks to the existing socialist system, led by the great USSR which had chosen a path toward revolutionary revolutionary reforms, it scored impressive achievements in building a new society and confirming its successes.

Esteemed comrades, the people's democratic April revolution was a logical result of the laws of social development and natural reaction to the need for progress in our society. It is natural that the favorable outside factors -- the great change in the balance of the class forces on the international arena that supported the forces for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism -- played a great role in this great historic victory of the working people in our country, achieved under the leadership of our party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the workers class and of the entire Afghan working people, because the peace and socialism camp is the factor which determines the basic trend of the historical development of mankind. Our people, who have suffered so much, are acclaiming this great qualitative change in the centuries-old political life of the country because this was the first time that the political sovereignty of the working people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- this tested vanguard of the workers class in our country and of all the working people -- was set up.

The people's democratic April Revolution, particularly in its new phase of development, whose logical consequence was to save the working people from the burden of oppression -- like a fascist oppression -- undertook confident and firm steps toward the development and progress of the country, taking into account the national traditions and customs of all nationalities, peoples and national groups in our multinational country, thus fulfilling its revolutionary obligations and using democratic methods that are appropriate to the rhythm of socialist development.

The building of a new society in our country has encountered difficulties and complicated problems stemming from life itself, whose solution requires a rational, scientific and creative approach because the majority of the working people are participating in the process of reforming the society. An incorrect, subjective and removed-from-life approach would only have an unfavorable and negative effect on the future process of social development.

Taking into account this development to determine the goals and methods of building the new society, our party aims with all efforts at seriously averting the harmful errors allowed to occur before the new phase in the revolution's development, whose bitter consequences have unfortunately still not been overcome.

Our party has scored certain successes in this respect and they could be assessed as satisfactory. Due to the scientifically-formulated policy of our party, which is responsible for the building of a new society, the present and future programs were elaborated to strengthen the sovereignty of the working people of our party, as their vanguard.

These measures of the revolutionary party and government for building a new society are based on creative work combining the progressive ideas of our time with the specific conditions of our society. Our party implements the rich and fruitful historical experience of the world socialist system led by the USSR and of all the revolutionary movements of our times.

Our socioeconomic and cultural programs in the new phase of the revolution worked out on the basis of carefully assessing the objective and subjective conditions of our society can be a good example of the logical link between these programs and social practice. They could mobilize and guide the creative forces in the vast strata of the working people for building the new society. Our programs for national socioeconomic development are mainly directed toward raising the level of the material and cultural life of the working people, based on the principle of increasing industry, agriculture and the productivity of labor in all spheres. Regardless of the fact that these programs sometimes encounter obstacles due to the subversive activity of the counterrevolutionaries imported from abroad, a relatively stable growth in these spheres could be maintained. Our party's concrete experience shows the great cost and harmful effect of the influence of individual willpower and subjective trends in resolving the urgent economic problems.

Our party's policy is to fully keep up with the interests of all working people in the country and that is why the participation of the mass strata of the people in achieving our revolutionary programs for reforms is acquiring an even greater importance.

All this activity is being inspired by the militant willpower of the party, by its steady faith and vocation to serve the working people and by our principled policy, which is the only correct policy. From an organizational and ideological point of view, our party is now united and has an iron discipline. It is worthily fulfilling its historic mission as a conscientious leader of society.

To provide full security in the country is one of the basic obligations of the People's Democratic Party and of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Regardless of the criminal efforts of the counterrevolution, which disrupts the quiet life of our people in a barbaric and piratical manner, we have achieved great successes in this respect. The counterrevolution is decisively doomed. This is the legacy of our times.

The victory achieved in the new stage of the revolution created favorable conditions to implement the principles of the democratic law.

During that period, major documents, including the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were confirmed. These documents were of major importance for the political life of the country.

Dear comrades, one of the major achievements of the present stage of development of our society was the formation of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was established because of its necessity and in conformity with the initiative and leadership of our party. The establishment of this front, which for the first time unites all national and patriotic forces of the country under a common national banner for the defense of the national honor and dignity, for frustrating and resisting the armed aggression and intervention of imperialism and reaction and for the participation in building the new society, is an important event in the long history of our country.

The establishment of this front was a supreme expression of putting democracy in action, a major step toward strengthening social justice and a destructive blow against counter-revolution.

Regardless of the fact that only a short period of time has elapsed since it was founded, the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan can establish sound fraternal contacts with the Fatherland Front of socialist Bulgaria and with the appropriate organizations of the other fraternal socialist countries and can also take advantage of their experience in fulfilling its great historic mission.

Dear comrades, the world today is witnessing an undeclared barbaric war launched by international imperialism led by the well-known with its actions U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, Arab reaction and by the reactionary circles in this area against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Pakistan also plays a role in its as a launching site for aggression and intervention against our country. This action is seriously distrubing peace and security in this area and consequently security through the world.

Led by the principles of the peace-loving foreign policy, based on the policy of peaceful coexistence, goodneighborliness, respect for the right of national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, nonalignment and combative international solidarity aimed against imperialism and war and in support of the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan undertook great historic initiatives for politically solving the Afghan situation. These initiatives fully correspond with the interests of peace. Our proposals of 14 May 1980 as well as our most recent proposals of 25 August 1981 were broadly greeted by the realistically oriented social and political circles throughout the world. These proposals have the necessary flexibility and contain concrete measures for politically solving the problems and practically overcoming the differences. Unfortunately, these proposals did not evoke the good will of our neighbors.

We again ask the military regime of Ziaul Haq, which turned Pakistan into a base of aggression and military intervention against revolutionary and free Afghanistan, to refrain from taking measures which oppose the interests of peace and security in the region and the world, and to positively respond to our sincere appeal for politically solving the problems in the region. The continuation of the present situation serves only the interests of imperialism and hegemony, which are following the policy of tension and war. Revolutionary Afghanistan is a nonaligned country, which together with the other nonaligned countries, is decisively struggling in the ranks of the world front against the imperialist policy of war and tension. The world is witnessing the struggle of the Nonaligned Movement, together with the peace and social progress camp -- the natural ally of this movement against imperialism and for international peace and security, detente and disarmament. The propects for developing this process are promising.

The international situation has deteriorated and become more complicated as a result of the revival of the cold war, preparations for war, the untamed nuclear arms race, the program on producing the neturon bomb, whose anti-human nature is obvious, as well as chemical and biological weapons, development of new systems of mass destruction, and aggression and blackmail on the part of U.S. imperialism. The policy of U.S. imperialism is openly based on military confrontation with the peace and socialism camp as well as on military oppression of the people's movements. U.S. policy is characterized by beating around the bush in an attempt to avoid constructive talks on limiting nuclear strategic weapons, finding a political solution for disputed international issues, liquidating military bases on foreign territory and removing the causes of the present hotbeds of tension. That country, which relies on the "position of strength" and the policy of the "big stick," created a rapid deployment force of 230,000 men, whose goal is to oppress the national liberation movements and interfere in the areas proclaimed "areas of vital U.S. interests." In its present phase of reviving the cold war, U.S. policy is constantly increasing the danger of hot war.

Ronald Reagan's recent statement about the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe, during which this aggressive state, the United States, would remain intact, is a noteworthy one. Doubtlessly, this statement springs from U.S. anti-human designs and aspirations, connected wtih deploying 600 medium-range nuclear missiles and making forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe permanent. Europe is not the only shooting target for U.S. militarist policy. The United States and hegemonist China, which according to the statements of their leaders have never had such close relations and opinions on the basic international issues, caused a deterioration in the situation in various parts of Asia and made it explosive. By creating a huge net of military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Israel, the United States also acquired the privilege of building new bases in which the Rapid Deployment Force will be stationed with the aim of liquidating the Arab national liberation movement and the resistance movement of Arab Palestine against the Camp David plot, which brought the Middle East situation to a dead end.

The efforts of U.S. imperialism in Western Europe and strategic allies, the chauvinists of southeast and southwest Asia, are obvious. They are trying to push the ASEAN countries toward turning the group into a military-political organization which could be utilized as a means of confrontation with the revolutionary process in this part of the world. In this respect we decisively support the proposals of the three Indochinese countries -- the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, and consider these proposals to be the only alternative for achieving peace and calm in southeast Asia. We support the unification of Korea along a peaceful road, the removal of all U.S. military bases from the southern part of Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The United States, in alliance with Pretoria's racist regime, is constantly subjecting the frontline states to aggression, supporting the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racists and preventing Namibian independence under SWAPO leadership [South West African People's Organization]. U.S. efforts to draw the west African states into a political-military organization are continuing. In the same manner, the United States conceived all sorts of mean designs against Cyprus. The main U.S. goal is to completely turn this island into a NATO missile and airbase and to drag it into that aggressive pact. These U.S. attempts are increasingly jeopardizing the countries in the region. We believe that the unity, sovereignty and national independence of Cyprus must be respected and that all foreign bases must be liquidated and all foreign soldiers evacuated from the island.

The Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean and the U.S. base in Okinawa are strongly undermining peace and security in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. These bases must be liquidated.

The situation in Latin America has deteriorated as a result of the U.S. threat to use military forces against heroic Cuba as well as U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Grenada and the countries of the Caribbean region. The United States must put an end to all military threats in Central and South America and respect the right of all countries to self-determination.

We consider the recent steps undertaken in Poland under the leadership of Comrade Jaruzelski as wise, timely and legal. They are aimed at preserving the social, economic, and cultural achievements as well as the socialist system itself, which were obtained at the expense of the lives of millions of this country's best sons. We are convinced that these steps will be followed by other steps aimed at preserving legality and social order.

What is taking place in Poland is an internal matter of an independent state, and those in the West who are plotting against it are doomed to fail. The Polish people can and will withstand this trial of the times.

Poland's vital interests are connected with its existence in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the socialist community family. Its indestructible fraternal relations with the socialist community countries, first of all with the great USSR, are the most important guarantee of its freedom and progress. The peoples of the entire world are supporting the recently taken measures in Poland.

Dear comrades, the events in the world are stressing the urgent necessity of the common struggle of all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world against the policy of war and imperialist aggression and for international peace and cooperation. We are firmly convinced that, thanks to the existence of the world socialist system, led by the great USSR, which from the first day of the Great October Socialist Revolution's victory and from the first decree on peace to the peace proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress, has always followed a policy of peace. The imperialist forces can be tamed and lasting peace secured, which corresponds with mankind's interests.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has always decisively supported in its foreign policy activity the constructive USSR proposals on declaring the eighties a decade of peace. These proposals were expressed in the report by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the 26th CPSU Congress. Afghanistan is struggling to put these proposals into effect throughout the world, guaranteeing international peace and security, deepening the process of detente, decreasing tension and military confrontation and supporting disarmament.

We also deeply believe that the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world of 28 June 1981 can have a strong influence on the struggle for peace. Our revolutionary party and government consider the five-article proposal, presented by Comrade Brezhnev to the Indian Parliament, the only alternative for guaranteeing peace and stability in the regions of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is supporting the convening of an international conference on solving the Middle East problem which the participation of the USSR and the PLO as the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine, as well as denouncing the dishonorable Camp David plot and the so-called plan on Palestinian autonomy, which represent a plot against the existence of the heroic and struggling Palestinian people. We think that peace in the Middle East cannot be restored without implementing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and on establishing their own independent national state, Palestine, without the withdrawal of the occupational Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and respect for the right to national independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, whose international borders are a target of constant military aggression on the part of the Israeli occupiers. The international conference, which is to take place in Colombo, and which doubtless will represent another great step toward turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, has our support.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a peace-loving country within the camp of peace, socialism, the nonaligned countries' movement and all peace-loving forces throughout the world, is conducting an active struggle against the policy of aggression aimed against peace, and against the policy of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, racism, and apartheid, and for peace, disarmament, decreasing international tension and strengthening detente. There is no doubt that the victory in this great liberating struggle belongs to the world's peace-loving forces.

Comrades, I am happy that the fraternal relations between our countries has reached a high level of stable and lasting friendship in the interest of peace and social progress. We highly value the great international support of socialist Bulgaria, voiced at the 12th BCP Congress by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and on our part we wish the diligent Bulgarian people new successes in implementing the program on the socioeconomic development adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

We are deeply convinced that the friendship between our two countries will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of peace and social progress.

Allow me to propose a toast to the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, to the health of all Bulgarian comrades, to the great Bulgarian-Afghan friendship, to strengthening the international solidarity of all revolutionary forces of our time and to strengthening lasting peace throughout the world.

Visits Veliko Turnovo 18 Dec

AU181132 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, was accompanied by Afghan officials as well as by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Dimitur Stanishev on his arrival in Gorna Oryakhovitsa today. It was decorated with Bulgarian and Afghan flags and with the portraits of Todor Zhivkov and Babrak Karmal. The esteemed guest was welcomed at the airport by the first okrug leaders, Nikolay Tsanev, first secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug Party Committee, and Marin Manolov, chairman of the Okrug People's Council, as well as by the leaders of Gorna Oryakhovitsa municipality and many working people. The streets and squares of Veliko Turnovo were crowded with people who enthusiastically greeted the guests. [words indistinct]

Departs for Varna 19 Dec

AU191428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, accompanied by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Dimitur Stanishev, has left the Gorna Oryakhovitsa Airport. Thousands of working people from Gorna Oryakhovitsa were present at the airport to see off the esteemed guest, following his 2-day visit to Veliko Turnovo. Babrak Karmal and those accompanying him bid goodbye at the plane to Nikolay Tsanev, first secretary of the Veliko Turnovo Okrug Party Committee; Marin Manolov, chairman of the Okrug's People's Council; and to the leaders of Gorna Oryakhovitsa municipality.

Arrives in Varna

AU191930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, has met the Veliko Turnovo Okrug Party Committee Bureau and the People's Council Executive Committee in Veliko Turnovo.

Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Dimitur Stanishev were also present. The first secretary of the Okrug Party Committee acquainted the Afghan leader with the specific methods of work of the okrug party organization and of the mass organizations in [words indistinct] of the okrug.

The esteemed guest laid a wreath at the monument of Dimitur Blagoev, the founder of our party, and his associate Nikola Gabrovski at the (local park). Comrade Babrak Karmal visited the industrial district of the city, where he inspected the only Bulgarian combine for radio-technical equipment and acquainted himself with its production.

Following this, Comrade Babrak Karmal, accompanied by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Dimitur Stanishev, arrived in Varna. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug Party Committee, acquainted Babrak Karmal with the socioeconomic development of Varna Okrug. The Varna Okrug Party Committee and the Okrug People's Council gave an official dinner at the Varna VIP hotel in the Druzhba summer resort in honor of the esteemed Afghan guest.

Karmal 19 Dec Banquet Speech

LD201700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- Following is the speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], at a banquet hosted in his honour in Turnova, Bulgaria.

Esteemed comrades and friends:

Permit me first of all to express, on behalf of the central committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Revolutionary Council and the people of Afghanistan, deep and fraternal gratitude for the invitation extended to us for visiting your beautiful and blossoming country.

The present invitation extended to the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reflects the existence of sincere fraternal and comradely relations which have acquired roots and firmness during the long past years and today, after the victory of the national democratic revolution in our country and especially of its new evolutionary phase, have become relations of the highest order and a new-type fraternity and internationalism.

The people of revolutionary Afghanistan have followed with special interest the course of the continued and great economic, social, scientific, technical, cultural and political advances of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and take pride in them.

We firmly believe that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with its increasing advancements, and pursuing a policy of deep loyalty to the golden principle of proletarian internationalism and perfect unity of action with the community of fraternal socialist countries, will, like a glittering star of socialism, be able to enchant with every passing day the hearts and minds of millions of people over the globe.

For the people of Afghanistan, who are engaged in difficult conditions in the construction of a new society, taking serious account of the major factor of the unity of action and alliance of all the national, progressive and patriotic forces, the valuable technical experience of the prosperous socialist Bulgaria has profound significance.

The people of Afghanistan, led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, will be able to achieve requisite successes in a short span of time in the major task of the building of a new humane society, keeping in view the concrete national and regional conditions and using the experience and gains of the world working class movement and with the help of their reliable, true and loyal internationalist friends headed by the great Soviet Union.

The revolutionaries of Afghanistan, following the victory of the national democratic revolution in the country and especially its new evolutionary phase, inherited a backward society and a weak and ruined economy and today take firm strides forward on the way of construction of a new society, regardless of the interventions, aggressions and plots of the enemies.

We regard with firm conviction the great and constructive role of the participation of the broad masses of people in the construction of a new Afghanistan and the unity of action of all national, progressive and patriotic forces as an unavoidable task and have taken definite steps in this direction. The vast National Fatherland Front, being the main bulwark of our revolutionary state, has in its fold a broad spectrum of national figures and personalities, progressive and patriotic forces, the representatives of peoples, tribes, nationalities and national groups residing in the country.

The state of the DRA evaluates the enforcement of democratic legality and ensuring of democracy as the basic preconditions of the growth of the revolutionary process and the construction of a new society and considers the formation of the National Fatherland Front a very vocal manifestation of the enforcement of democracy and ensuring of the possibilities for broad participation of the masses in the determination of the destiny of the society.

Comrades, we are effecting the construction of a new society in the country in most difficult conditions. After the victory of national democratic April Revolution our country has all the time been facing the serious danger of the aggression of foreigners led by U.S. imperialism. The reaction of the region, the Arab reaction, Zionism, hegemonism and imperialism, want to obstruct the progress of the revolutionary process in our country through open intervention in our country's internal affairs.

They are creating obstacles on the path of the peaceful solution of the present problems concerning situation around Afghanistan by exporting a flood of weapons, currencies and armed-to-teeth bands of counterrevolutionaries and launching all sorts of conspiracies and plots.

The state of the DRA, led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, notwithstanding the existence of hostile attitude of a number of our neighbours, has never flinched from pursuing the policy of solving problems through peaceful means and has also taken in this respect undeniable initiatives.

The communique of the Government of the DRA dated May 14, 1980 could provide practical possibilities for the peaceful solution of the existing problems, but it must be said with regret that this communique met with a silence on the part of the concerned sides and no response was given to it.

The new declaration of the Government of DRA dated August 24, 1981 has once again brought the neighbors and the concerned party to face their serious responsibilities vis-a-vis the present situation.

We once again provided, with practical concrete and acceptable for all proposals, the possibility for our neighbours and those who have a part in making the situation critical in the region, that they could think over the consequences of their dangerous policies while it was not still late.

We truly desire peace, we need peace for building a new society. It is the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan who are resorting to flaring up war of fratricide and to aggression against our country.

We led the revolution to victory in our country, in order to emancipate our people from the misery and age-old backwardness. We will continue to march ahead on this path undauntedly and irreversibly.

In this sacred battlefield we are not alone. All the peaceloving and progressive forces of the world, all headed by the great Soviet Union stand by our side.

Once again from this august international forum, we proclaim loudly that the people of Afghanistan, the present day militant generation and the prosperous future generations of our country will keep alive in their hearts the deepest, most warm, sincere and comradely gratitude for the country of great Lenin. In the most difficult moments of the history of our country, when it was a question of to be or not to be for the independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains of the country, which were under a serious threat of extinction, the great country of Soviets helped our people, on the basis of the request of the authoritative and legitimate party and state authorities of our country.

The timely assistance of the Soviet Union rescued our country from falling down in the shameful lap of imperialism and eliminated one of the potential centers of conspiracy and aggression against the national liberation movements which is what they wanted Afghanistan to be. We are fully convinced that the timely assistance of the Soviet Union to our country has played an important role in serving the cause of peace in our region. The enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan and of the camp of peace and socialism are making desperate efforts to portray the timely assistance of the Soviet Union in a distorted form and to label it as the so-called "danger" for the region. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union has consistently pursued, from the very beginning of its existence, a policy of peaceful coexistence together with presenting concrete practical proposals in this regard.

Dear comrades and friends, we are taking along with us to our country as a gify from our present journey to your beautiful and prosperous socialist country, abundant good memories and positive experiences. The people of Afghanistan will feel more than before the participation of socialist Bulgaria in their efforts for building a new society.

The people of Afghanistan will never forget the noble role that the progressive forces of the world and the community of brotherly socialist countries have played for helping the construction of a new society in our country.

Long live militant international solidarity;

Long live the great brotherly friendship of Afghanistan and Bulgaria.

Inspects Institutes 21 Dec

AU211948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] After visiting Tolbukhin Okrug, where he met the local okrug party committee members and inspected the institute on grain and sunflower seeds research, Babrak Karmal, party and state leader of Afghanistan, returned to Varna in the afternoon.

Accompanied by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Dimitur Stanishev, the high-ranking guest showed great interest in inspecting the institute of naval hydrodynamics, where new models of the newest vessels are being tested. Comrade Babrak Karmal was briefed on the present development and future prospects of Bulgaria's shipbuilding industry, whose production is highly appreciated both in the socialist countries and in numerous parts of the Western world.

Leaves for Sofia 22 Dec

AU220952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The visit of Babrak Karmal, secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in Varna Okrug has ended. Comrade Karmal is paying Bulgaria an official visit at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

At the festively decorated Varna Airport, Comrade Babrak Karmal and the officials accompanying him were seen off by Dimitur Popov, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Okrug People's Council, and other officials from the okrug and city, as well as by many citizens. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were played. A representative unit of the Bulgarian Navy presented military honors.

Zhivkov Addresses Rally

AU231008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 22 December Sofia Bulgarian-Afghan friendship rally in connection with the visit of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and president of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Karmal, dear friends from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, comrades. The visit of the official delegation of friendly Afghanistan headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is coming to an end. I wish to state with great pleasure that the talks with the Afghan comrades were held in a sincere and cordial atmosphere, in a spirit of full understanding and unanimity on the basic issues we discussed. As a result of these talks, we signed various documents on expanding the deepening political, economic and cultural cooperation between the two states, between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. We devoted particular importance to the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This treaty is a guarantee for the future development of the comprehensive ties between our states and peoples. It is also a major contribution to (?launching) a common struggle against imperialism and reaction as well as to strengthening peace and cooperation in the world. [applause]

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I wish to state that we will do everything possible to fulfill the joint documents we have adopted. [applause]

Comrades, [words indistinct] with our Afghan friends we can recall that day of historic importance in 1978 when the Afghan people decisively lifted themselves up for a resolute attack to restore the revolutionary and democratic (?system) in their motherland, which had suffered so much in the past. We (?can understand with emotion) the fatal day of 27 December 1979 when the strong forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan thwarted the coup against the independence of their country and succeeded in defending the historic achievements of the April revolution. Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, the Afghan people are now achieving the next stage of the April revolution. As history shows, [words indistinct] of each society is always being (?created) on the basis of the acute class struggle with internal and international reaction. This truth is again being confirmed by the development of the April revolution. Many complicated tasks have emerged, are emerging and will emerge for the Afghan people. [Words indistinct] to overcome feudalism and raise the country along the path to social progress. The solution of these problems and support of the people for the people's democratic power is expanding and deepening the (?course) of the revolutionary reforms in all spheres of everyday life.

The victory of the April revolution has aroused, is arousing and will arouse the fierce resistance of the former exploiting classes and [word indistinct] in the country.

The aggression of international imperialism and of the Chinese hegemonists is continuing. They are waging a real war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] the gangs are bombing schools, houses and hospitals. Victims of these terrorist activities are innocent children, women and old men. The activity of international imperialism and internal reaction to liquidate the achievements of the working people and to halt the development of the country achieved so far (have encountered) [words indistinct]. For this purpose, they are concocting various designs as well as for solution of the so-called "Afghan issue."

We decisively condemn the continuing undeclared war against the independent and sovereign Afghanistan. [applause] The People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports the constructive proposals included in the 24 August 1981 declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on fully normalizing the situation around the country. [applause] We believe in the correct causes of the April Revolution, because no one can stifle the spirit and struggle of the people for freedom and social justice. [applause] The April Revolution and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, however, are strong with their People's Democratic Party and with their people. They are strong because the progressive public in the world is backing them, and because the Soviet Union is with them. [applause] The basis of the deep friendship and fraternal solidarity on which Soviet-Afghan relations are built today are strong because, as we already know, they were formulated by the great Lenin. The historic roots of these relations [words indistinct] signed in Moscow on 28 February 1921. Loyal to the principles of this treaty, the Soviet Union has always relied on the sovereignty of its southern neighbor -- Afghanistan -- and has always respected its striving to overcome its backwardness.

Our party and people highly appraise the assistance which the USSR is rendering to the Afghan people after the April Revolution in all spheres of economy and culture. The presence of a Soviet military contingent there has the single task of helping the efforts of the Afghan people and of their people's army to unmask the direct military aggression organized by world imperialism.

Dear guests, you had the opportunity to closely familiarize yourselves with the everyday life of the working people in socialist Bulgaria, and with the tasks which our party and all working people are resolving now. [Words indistinct] the 12th BCP Congress has set the tasks of communist and strategic importance for the comprehensive development of the country along the path to (?real) socialism. The formulations and tasks [words indistinct] our practical work during the present decade. [words indistinct] the successful implementation of the Leninist April general party line — to build a developed socialist society and (?achieve) political unity and unity of action or our people. Thanks to this monolythic unity, the BCP has a glorious but also a complicated history. [Words indistinct] socialism in Bulgaria, our party led by the great son of the people Georgi Dimitrov [words indistinct] antifascist and antimonarchist (?slogans) under the banner of the Fatherland Front's policy became a creative policy not only to the workers class, but also a cause of the Bulgarian peasants, the majority of the Bulgarian intelligentsia [words indistinct] the Bulgarian church and other political forces to whom national independence, progress and Bulgaria's upsurge were dear. [applause] The party's April course liquidated [words indistinct] the historic conditions -- the progress and deepening of socialist unity of the entire Bulgarian people. Today we can boldly say, and we said this at the 12th BCP Congress, that the Bulgarian people are rallied and united around the BCP's policy. They work and create for the success of this policy, and thus the results are obvious. [applause]

During the last 10 years alone, as the party's program for building a socialist society has (?provided), we could build another such Bulgaria in this period [words indistinct] because the optimism of the working people in our country could prevail. That is why we pay respects to our people for their quality as creators of their history. We also attribute, with justification, the BCP achievements in this respect, the BCP which has implemented its guiding and directing role with maturity by expanding and enriching the Leninist April policy.

Under the BCP political guidance the Bulgarian people achieved their freedom and had peaceful and prosperous years, years which they have never had in their entire 13-century history, since the creation of our state. [applause] The successes achieved must not, of course, blind us to the shortcomings and weak points, the unresolved and unskillfully resolved problems in our life. The Bulgarian communist has a sound feeling, actions and [words indistinct] with our errors and weak points -- we are honestly and tirelessly working for their improvement and elimination.

The complicated political and social problems which your party and your people are resolving, dear Afghan comrades, are close and familiar to us, and that is why we tried to share with you during our talks. If there is something that makes [words indistinct] of other peoples this is the constant striving of the BCP to more intensively apply the [words indistinct] formulations in the struggle and building of socialism that are generally valid to the Marxist-Leninist principles. We constantly follow these principles [words indistinct], they cannot replace the labor of our own people as Lenin (?formulated the idea about our present and future work).

Comrades, during the talks and also in the documents we signed we expressed our concern, and grave concern, over the present international situation. A number of reactionary circles continue to exacerbate the international climate and increase tension in international relations. We have many times emphasized and we will emphasize now that while striving to resolve (?problems) from a position of strength, imperialism is increasing the threat of war because it is pushing the world along the path toward confrontation and not toward eliminating the arms race. This threat became particularly realistic after the United States revealed its intention to produce the neutron bomb, and adopted a large program for strategic rearmament aiming at setting up a unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member countries. This threat is also coming from the NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. (?No matter) how complicated the entire international situation is, we have never succumbed and will never succumb to the feeling of fatalism and deadlock The People's Republic of Bulgaria is following an active, consistent and principled policy aimed at strengthening peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples. [Words indistinct] to protect peace, mankind has no other alternative. [applause] The peaceful road toward safeguarding peace in the nuclear century is a factor for beginning a constructive dialogue among all peoples. That is why Bulgaria is doing and will do everything to achieve [words indistinct] to peaceful program of the CPSU and the initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries and of all progressive and peace-loving forces.

The 12th BCP Congress confirmed our adherence to the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. We are in favor of developing political, economic, cultural and (?trade) cooperation among the Balkan countries, in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrades, loyal to its principles of foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively supporting the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and independence. Within the framework of its possibilities, it is always rendering political, moral and material aid and support. We sharply condemn Israel's decision to illegally annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights which is a further manifestation of its expansionist policy that extremely aggravates the explosive situation in the Middle East.

We have no doubt at all that the malicious campaign which the imperialistic reactionary circles are launching now against fraternal Poland is doomed. They deliberately distort the efforts of the state power and the public to put an end to anarchy and the political adventure of antisocialist forces, and to lead the national economy out of the destruction toward which these forces have pushed it; as well as to secure conditions to all people for normal life and work.

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The reactionary circles cannot reconcile with the fact that the counterrevolution in Poland does not justify the hopes they had set on it, and that with each passing day the antisocialist forces are encountering even more resistance even from those who were truly affected by its demagogic slogans. We most decisively [words indistinct] to exert economic and psychological pressure over the Polish state leadership and (?to create conditions for the country's economic upsurge).

The People's Republic of Bulgaria ardently support the struggle of the communist and patriotic forces of fraternal Poland, believing that the Polish people [words indistinct] their socialist achievement, our great cause, the cause of socialism and peace. [applause]

We are glad that our assessments about [words indistinct] of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan whose government is following a consistent foreign policy that is in keeping with the interests of the Afghan people and with our common asset for safeguarding world peace.

Comrades, I would like again to express our assurance that the Bulgarian-Afghan relations will strenthen and deepen in all spheres of life. This assurance is a result of the fruitful (?advice) and talks which we had with Comrade Babrak Karmal and with the Afghan comrades accompanying him. We can openly say now that our friendship and cooperation has been given a new meaning and is acquiring wider programs and prospects in this respect.

Please allow me on your behalf, dear citizens of Sofia, to express heartfelt wishes to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to all people of Afghanistan for further great successes in strengthening and expanding the achievements of the April Revolution in the defense of the freedom and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [applause]

Long live the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the Bulgarian and the Afghan peoples! [applause]

May the comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan be strengthened and developed! [applause]

Long live the cause of peace and social progress. Thank you.

Karmal Address

LD241616 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Text" of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and president of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] Revolutionary Council, at 22 December friendship rally in Sofia -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades and friends, workers of socialist Bulgaria, permit me present to you the most sincere and most revolutionary greetings of the PDPA Central Committee and all the working people of the DRA who, at this moment, are busy in revolutionary work and struggle to create a new and prosperous society. The visit of the high-ranking Afghan party and Government delegation to fraternal socialist Bulgaria, which is taking place for the first time after the victory of the liberating national-democratic Afghan revolution, is not only idicative of the lofty level of fraternal relations between the DRA and the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria, but is also a new means of consolidating and deepening new relations between the two countries, based on proletarian internationalism and revolutionary solidarity.

Comrades and friends. The victory of the Sawr Revolution in Afghanistan was a turning point in the history of our ancient country.

The victory of the Sawr Revolution, under the leadership of the PDPA and relying on the support of the majority of the working people of our county, led Afghan society onto the path of deep and fundamental political, social and economic changes. But imperialism, headed by the criminal U.S. imperialism in collusion with the traitorous Beijing hegemonists and the regional reaction, from the moment of victory of the Afghan revolution, joined hands in an unholy alliance and unleashed an imperialist undeclared war against free and independent Afganistan, and began a shameless interference in the domestic affairs of the DRA.

The efforts of reaction and imperialism in confronting the Afghan revolution is a manifestation of their inhuman and antipopular efforts to disrupt the liberating work and struggle of our toiling people and the creation of a progressive order in the country, to deprive the working people of Afghanistan of their right to choose their path of progressive and revolutionary development. Imperialism not only began an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, but its agents tried to divert the revolution from its main path, to eliminate the achievements of the revolution and to hamper the victorious process of the development of our revolution.

But, as our dear friends and comrades are aware, the healthy and principled forces of our party dealt a shattering blow to all these shameless efforts of reaction and imperialism. On 27 December, 1979, the new stage of the Sawr Revolution was brought to victory and once again proved its invincibility. Here we must recall that our people are thankful for the selfless and disinterested fraternal aid of the people of the great USSR who extended their helping hand to us when our country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity was subject to the threats of reaction and imperialism; they did not leave the DRA alone. Infinite thanks to the great USSR and to all members of the family of socialist countries; this great bulwark of the revolutionary movements throughout the world!

Comrades, we were able to revive the role of the PDPA as the political vanguard of the working class and all Afghan toilers during the new development stage in our country, and to consolidate it from day to day. The process of revival of revolutionary values, the consolidation and strengthening and spreading of the gains of the revolution are successfully forging ahead. We have put an end to antidemocratic and inhuman regulations, political strangulations and illegal arbitrariness, and we have made active steps froward toward respect for the principles and religious beliefs of the people, maintaining freedom of speech, belief and religious performance, respect for the worthy traditions of the people, the revival of public and individual security, observing the principle of legal, just, private property and maintaining freedoms and democratic rights.

At this moment, the fight against counterrevolution is continuing and we were able to crush great counterrevolutionary bands infiltrated from beyond the borders of the country, and to take necessary steps toward maintaining the people's peaceful life. As a result of these measures, the possibilities for the return of thousands of our compatriots who, as a result of the tyranny of the reign of Amin, had left the country, has been provided. One of the achievements of the revolution is the expansion of the social pillar of the DRA in the body of the National Fatherland Front [NFF]. We were able, despite the diversity of practical problems, to create the NFF as a broad sociopolitical system of all national and progressive forces of the country under the united banner of the leadership of the PDPA. Undoubtedly, the creation of the NFF was one of the greatest victories of our revolution and is a clear answer to the fabrications and mendacious lies of reaction and imperialism.

I would like to mention that if the imperialist gentlemen want to show their interest in maintaining peace and stability in the region, then they should stop interfering in Afghanistan's affairs and stop diplomatic intrigues aimed at preventing the start of negotiations and the possibilities of understanding between neighboring countries.

Talks End 22 Dec

AU222053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The official Bulgarian-Afghan talks ended today. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries as well as a joint Bulgarian-Afghan declaration in a festive atmosphere.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for International Relations of the party's Central Committee, signed a cooperation document between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

An (?agreement) on the basic trends toward developing the economic relations between the two countries for 1981-1985 and on [words indistinct] cultural exchange were also signed.

Cooperation Documents Signed

AU231342 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Dec (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Babrak Karmal signed a friendship and cooperation treaty and a joint Bulgaro-Afghan declaration.

The following were the result of the Bulgaro-Afghan summit talks held here: a cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, basic guidelines for the development of economic relations in the 1981-85 period and a plan for scientific and cultural exchange.

The new five documents confirm the wish of the two countries to develop and deepen their relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation.

The documents were signed immediately after the conclusion of the final talks between the leaders of the two countries, at which satisfaction was expressed with the results achieved.

Text of Treaty

AU281522 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Dec 81 pp 1-2

["Text" of friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 22 December in Sofia]

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Proceeding from the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation existing between them based on their common goals,

Firmly convinced that the further development and intensification of these relations is in accordance with the basic interests of the peoples in both countries and contributes to the consolidation of peace and security throughout the world,

In solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism, in the struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid,

In solidarity with the peoples struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, Convinced that the development of friendly relations and cooperation among the socialist community countries and the developing countries is in accordance with their common interests,

Confirming their adherence to the goals and principles laid down in the UN Charter, and

Attributing great importance to the further development and consolidation of the contractual-legal basis of their mutual relations, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1

The high contracting parties solemnly declare their resolve to strengthen, develop and intensify the relations of indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the basis of sovereign equal rights, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will cooperate in strengthening and expanding their peoples' socio-economic achievements and will develop cooperation between them in the economic, trade, scientific-technical and other sectors, in accordance with the principles of mutual advantage and fraternal mutual assistance. For this purpose they will devote efforts for the further expansion and intensification of cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of industry, trade, transportation and agriculture, as well as in the utilization of natural resources, in planning and in other economic sectors.

Article 3

The high contracting parties will contribute to the expansion of their cooperation and to their exchange of experience in the fields of culture, education, health protection, sports and other sectors.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will encourage the development of relations and cooperation between their state, cultural, scientific and educational institutions and establishments, between trade unions, youth and other sociopolitical organizations for the purpose of better mutual acquaintance in the way of life and achievements of the peoples in both countries. The two parties will mutually assist each other in the training of national cadres.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will mutually brief and consult each other on questions of bilateral relations and on important international issues of mutual interest.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will continue to devote all their efforts to the settlement of controversial problems among states by peaceful means, to the consolidation of international peace and security, to the intensification of international detente and to its transformation into an irreversible process in all parts of the world.

Article 7

The two high contracting parties will wage a consistent struggle against the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism, against expansionism and for the total liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid in all their forms and manifestations, for the comprehensive application of the UN declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples. The two parties will cooperate with each other and with other peace-loving states to render support to the just cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

Article 8

The high contracting parties declare that they will not participate in actions directed against the other high contracting party and commit themselves not to sign any international agreements likely to contradict the present treaty.

Article 9

Questions that may arise between the high contracting parties as regards the interpretation or application of this treaty's stipulations will be settled through negotiations in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect and understanding.

Article 10

This treaty is signed for a period of 25 years and will be automatically extended for additional 1-year periods, unless either of the contracting parties gives notice in writing of its intention or cancel it at least 1 year before the current period expires.

Article 11

The treaty is subject to ratification and will come into force after an exchange of ratification documents which will take place in Kabul.

This treaty was prepared in Sofia on 22 December 1981 in two copies, both in the Bulgarian, Dari and English languages, and all three texts are of equal validity. In case of differences in the interpretation of the text in the Dari and Bulgarian languages, the English language text will prevail.

Signed: Babrak Karmal for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Todor Zhivkov of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

YORDANOV MEETS JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI

AU251953 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Words indistinct] Mr Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the events organized in Japan to commemorate the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

During the visit Mr Georgi Yordanov was received by Japan's prime minister, Mr Suzuki. At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the ascending development of mutually advantageous Bulgaro-Japanese cooperation. Stress was laid on the great contribution to it of Mr Todor Zhivkov's visit to Japan in 1978.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation had also talks with Mr Yoshio Sakuraund, foreign minister; of foreign trade; [as received] Mr Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign trade and industry; Mr Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic party; Prof. (Juro Arimitsu), president of the Japanese art academy, and with other prominent politicians and public figures.

An expression of recognition of Lyudmila Zhivkova's contribution to consolidating the two countries' cultural cooperation is the "Ludmila Zhivkova" culture association set up by representatives of the Japanese cultural and business circles.

BALEV VISITS FRANCE, MEETS PCF'S GREMETZ

AU231506 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Paris, 21 Dec (BTA) -- Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, met Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member of the French Communist Party [PCF] and secretary of the Central Committee, in Paris today. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The comrades Milko Balev and Maxime Gremetz briefed each other on their two parties' activities and discussed questions of further expanding and intensifying their mutual cooperation.

COLOTKA VIEWS POLISH EVENTS WITH 'GREAT CONCERN'

LD272380 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Bratislava, 27 Dec (CTK) -- The desire to live in peace links the nations of the socialist countries with millions of people in other parts of the world, Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Slovak premier stressed in today's daily PRAVDA.

Mass protests in the countries of Western Europe and even in America against the neutron weapons, great anti-war demonstrations and marches, protests of prominent scientists, artists, progressively oriented clergymen and realistically thinking politicians, and the warning of generals-strategists who are concerned about the fate of mankind -- demonstrate the unusually strong anti-war wave and the effort of the people of good will of [as received] avert the destruction of the world and annihilation of life on the globe.

This unswerving will was evident at this year's world congress of women in Prague, where mothers, women from all parts of the world -- regardless of their political conviction, religion or colour -- expressed unanimously their determination to defend peace and preserve it for today's and future generations, Peter Colotka stressed.

Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet people and nations of other socialist countries, builds a new just world and defends it against the intrigues of enemies, Colotka said, and underlined that Czechoslovakia is following the events in Poland, which has to fight against the internal and foreign enemies of the Polish people, with great concern.

U.S. MEASURES AGAINST USSR, REAGAN ANNOUNCED

'Outrageous Interference'

LD292326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan last night announced a number of unheard of discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union which are in response to the alleged share of the USSR in the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland. These so-called sanctions, as with the recently announced anti-Polish measures, are an outrageous interference in the affairs of other countries, a crude attack devoid of any logic justification, an act violating the principles of international law.

The measures, announced by President Reagan in Los Angeles, include a ban on the sale of equipment for the construction of a gas pipeline to supply Western Europe with Soviet natural gas, a ban on the sale of all electronic equipment especially computers to the USSR, a ban on the landing of Soviet aircraft in the United States, and further discriminatory regulations on the landing of Soviet ships. These measures, consisting of seven points, have been worked out by a special group of White House officials appointed by President Reagan after the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland.

'Futile Effort'

LD300936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] American President Ronald Reagan last night announced a number of unheard of discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union in response to the alleged Soviet role in the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland.

Correspondent Michal Stasz reports from New York:

The seven points of his announcement are not at all connected with the development of the situation in Poland, and in them, the American President has shown the real essence of his foreign policy, its theoretical base being anti-Sovietism, and its goal to harm the Soviet Union itself and the policy of detente, especially in Europe, as much as possible. We can see nothing else behind the decision, for example, to suspend the sales of equipment for extraction of oil and gas, and machinery for pipeline laying. As the saying goes: Reagan, blind as he is, shot his own leg and has harmed the American people. The Caterpillar company which was to supply the machinery is immediately making 1,400 of its employees redundant and is closing 4 factories in Illinois.

The ban of flights of the Soviet airline company to the United States, and the closing of American ports to Soviet ships is to help the president in his search for an alliance with the reactionary longshoremen's trade union on the East Coast and also with sea and air companies which will now provide the transportation instead of the Soviet Union. However, what would they transport should the Soviet Union decide to cancel purchases of cereals, the bulk of the goods transported?

The measures in the technology sector are being viewed, even in the United States, as insignificant. Soviet trade partners have already directed their purchases to other industrial advanced states which, unlike the United States, are more reliable and respectable [seriozni] and do not look for excuses in a futile effort to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

'Economic Measures' Scored

LD301004 Prague CTK in English 0821 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Karel Cisar commentary]

[Text] Prague, 30 Dec (CTK) -- The "economic measures" adopted by U.S. President Ronald Reagan against the Soviet Union in connection with the developments in Poland are but an escalation of the U.S. confrontation policy towards the socialist countries.

Its aim is to worsen the international situation and to justify the plans for further military buildup, and it constitutes the most brazen interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

The first analyses of the measures -- a partial trade boycott, restricted air and sea connections between the USA and the Soviet Union, etc. -- show that the President pursues a number of aims. Primarily, he wants to continue worsening the international situation and impede the policy of detente. The poisoned international atmosphere is to conceal Washington's hegemonist plans and its attempt to become again the gendarme of world reaction.

By his policy, Reagan is trying to rudely interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and the Soviet Union. He is evidently disappointed that Poland is solving its own problems by itself, and by anti-Soviet hysteria, he is attempting to conceal overt and covert U.S. interference in the affairs of other countries.

Reagan's fanning of anti-Soviet hysteria is also intended to deceive the U.S. public, and make it accept without opposition new burdens in connection with the financing of the frantic military buildup. The hysteria is also meant to divert attention from the fact that Reagan and his government are not ready and unable to do anything to overcome the economic crisis in the United States in which there is more than nine million jobless.

Reagan's measures are also a means of pressure on the West European allies of the United States and on Japan which are opposed to the dangerous confrontation course of Washington.

This is especially evident from the embargo on the supplies of equipment from the pipeline which is to carry Soviet natural gas to Western Europe. This project has long been a thorn in the side of the United States because it reflects disagreement of West European countries with the policy of the United States.

Last but not least, Reagan's decision is an attempt to encourage extremist and antisocialist forces in Poland and Solidarity. The fact that the situation in Poland is returning to normal and that the country is on its way out of chaos simply does not suit Reagan's confrontation policy.

By his anti-Soviet decision, President Reagan again demonstrated his inability to view the international situation and the balance of forces in the world realistically. His is a shortsighted and dangerous policy which substantially worsens the international situation.

SZACILO-URBAN 29 DEC PRESS CONFERENCE CITED

LD292228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] In a telex from Poland, our permanent correspondent Frantisek Sojka points out that the Polish public has been relieved by the news about an end to the sit-in strike at the Piast mine, in Katowice region. But people are now wondering whether its organizers will be duly punished. They realize only too well the material losses the strike caused and the price the miners -- detained by force -- had to pay for being kept several hundred meters below ground. The revolt at the Piast mine is a vivid example of what the counterrevolutionary forces are capable of, because in order to achieve their antisocialist objectives they do not hesitate to use even terror against the working class.

The activization of party bodies and organizations at all levels is bringing good results. In Przemysl, for example, party organizations have held meetings and have stressed the need for maximum support of state and economic bodies under the conditions of a state of emergency. At a voivodship meeting of the party and economic and social aktiv at [word indistinct] it was pointed out that maximum effort must be made for the closest possible cooperation with all other forces which intend to work for the good of the people.

A press conference was held today with foreign journalists by Maj Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, a representative of the Military Council of National Salvation, and the government's press spokesman Jerzy Urban, about the situation in Poland. Reacting to the wave of slanders by Western mass media, they said the major objective of the imposition of the state of emergency was to forestall a confrontation and civil war. That was the reason for the internment of rightwing extremists, and the very people who remained at large had become the initiators of strikes, revolts and unrest which occurred in several places in Poland during the last few days of December. The two official representatives then briefed the journalists about the real situation and denied fabricated reports according to which tens of thousands of people had been interned and hundreds of others had lost their lives. The representative of the Military Council stressed that the duration of the state of emergency depended on the future development of the stabilization of conditions and society in general.

U.S. ANTI-POLISH SANCTIONS DENOUNCED FURTHER

U.S. Complications

LD282224 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The voice of cold war can be heard in Washington again because counterrevolution was thwarted in Poland.

Radio Prague's (Miloslav Stransky) points to the fact that, while according to the latest news the situation in Poland is calm in general, a hysterical mood prevailed in Washington which culminated in anti-Polish economic sanctions. And our analyst continues by pointing out that State Secretary General Haig had even gone a step further, speaking of a possible break in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva as a result of events in Poland. Yes, that's insinuated, that the internal affairs of Poland have some broad international implications. In a constitutional manner the Polish leadership succeeded in thwarting carefully prepared plots aimed at liquidating socialism in Poland while the United States is trying to utilize [words indistinct] its plans concerning Poland.

Our analyst says that the United States is trying to turn the internal affairs of sovereign Poland into an international issue and thus undermine detente in Europe. The United States' economic sanctions directed against Poland are meant as an encouragement for extremist forces within the so-called Solidarity union to escalate subversion against the people's power. They are meant to discourage the government of Poland, to make it retreat in the face of antisocialist forces. In short, the United States is trying to further complicate the situation in Poland. This is the political line pursued by the United States.

However, the allies of the United States are hesitant about joining the United States in the process of using events in Poland for spoiling the international atmosphere. (?Among those) countries the desire prevails to [words indistinct] and not to follow the United States' policy of reviving the cold war. Canada and the German Federal Republic are cogent examples in this respect. In a television interview the Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau said that in his view a state of emergency is better for Poland than civil war which could have broken out. He said that the present state of affairs is definitely better than shooting and hunger which were considered unavoidable. The Canadian premier expressed the hope that the present leadership in Poland will succeed in restoring stability in the country and the West German attitude to developments in Poland was expressed by the West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In a radio interview he emphasized that other countries would refrain from interfering in Poland's internal affairs.

Summing up, Radio Prague's analyst said that it is up to the Poles to settle their own problems and the first steps have been taken. Poland's Armed Forces prevented a national tragedy. Poland must now set out on the (?difficult) road toward further consolidation of internal conditions, toward reviving the country's economy, toward [words indistinct] errors which have caused [word indistinct] of socialism in Poland. In other words, to make every effort to overcome the crisis, to do what is utmost for the consistent socialist regeneration of the People's Republic of Poland.

Polish People 'Indignant'

LD282220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Telexed dispatch by Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] Reports coming out of factories in various corners of Poland about the normalization, improving discipline and growing productivity of labor are clear evidence that among the first to understand the necessity of the state of emergency has been the Polish working class. Polish working people, who for long months were the subject of speculation by the counterrevolutionary forces and who a long time before the declaration of the state of emergency were already receiving with an ever greater wariness the unfulfilled promises and antisocialist plans of the Solidarity leaders, are making it abundantly clear by their work and by their rejection of provocations that they themselves want to decide their own future and the future of Poland without being manipulated by agents and extremists paid by Western centers.

Certain new measures concerning the change in the system of planning and the determination of the state budget are to serve to improve the organization of production and the management of the economy. In connection with the state of emergency, it is necessary to plan for a shorter period than is customary. The state budget will be set merely for the first 2 months of next year and the economic plan will be set only for the first quarters of next year. In certain especially important branches such as in the coal mining industry and in supplies for the market the planned targets will be set for only 1 month. All these measures are designed to lead to greater operativeness. Restrictions in regard to credits and imports from the capitalist countries also have to be reckoned with.

In these difficult days the economic assistance being provided by the socialist countries and above all by the Soviet Union is spoken of in Poland with great appreciation. In contrast to this, the speech made by U.S. President Reagan has provoked a great deal of indignation. The daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in a commentary today under the heading "A Brutal Interference in Our Affairs" said, among other things, that the President's speech had shown that the principles of humanism as preached by Washington are merely a tool of political blackmail and pressure.

'Imperialist Interests'

LD282120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Ilja Jenca commentary: "A Confrontation at any Cost"]

[Text] In the past few days, President Reagan has made a sharp attack on the Polish and Soviet Governments accusing them of suppressing the rights of the Polish people. He then came out with threats, followed by hostile acts. The U.S. administration stopped the supplies to Poland of food and fodder. It halted further financial credits, closed U.S. airports to the Polish airline and forbade the Polish fishing fleet from fishing in U.S. waters. At the same time, it has been putting pressure on its West European allies to follow it in its hostile course against the Polish People's Republic. This is all done for the only reason that the Government of the Polish People's Republic had used its sovereign and inalienable right and decided to prevent a civil war in the country.

The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD has reacted to the decision of the U.S. administration by posing the following question: If this is not interference, coupled with the attempt to reverse the development in a sovereign state in a way to tally with U.S. interests, then what is it? The British newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH notes the reason for Reagan's anti-Polish stand quite unequivocally when it says that the Americans judge the Polish events within the context of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Washington POST newspaper, too, observes the duplicity of the U.S. policy, noting in a commentary that President Reagan proclaimed a number of anti-Polish measures while not reacting at all, on the other side, to the fact that a number of trade union leaders have been arrested in the Republic of South Africa. On the contrary, there has been a further strengthening of trade relations between the Pretoria regime andthe United States.

Here we have in effect touched upon the core of the matter. Wherever the United States' imperialist interests are assured, the local government receives both economic and political aid. Wherever this is not possible, such as in socialist Poland these days, conditions are suddenly established under the cloak of false oratory about human rights and the ideals of the free world, conditions governing relations which are totally unacceptable to a sovereign state. Moreover, the chief in the White House resorted to an ultimatum which no head of state anywhere in the world permitted himself to give since the end of World War II. In this way, Ronald Reagan made it clear both to his fellow citizens and the world at large that the king is naked, or in other words that the world-be principles of humanism, as conceived in Washington, are in their substance merely a tool of political blackmail and oppression.

Stoessel Remarks Scored

LD291016 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Michal Berko commentary]

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, in the past few days we have been witnessing intensive diplomatic negotiations between the United States and West Europe and -- following President Reagan's letter to Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki -- also between the United States and Japan, the topic of which is coordination of the West's policy toward Poland, the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Following pressure by Washington and after coarse threats from President Reagan directed at the Polish people, the problem of Poland will again be discussed by the EEC. A socialist Internationale session in Paris will also debate the Polish issue.

The latest example of pressure on West Europe is yesterday's statement by U.S. Undersecretary of State Walter Stoessel who said that the United States claims the right to continue the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles while taking into account the events in Poland. At the same time, however, journalists drew attention to the fact that these talks also concern U.S. security and are also in America's interests, not just the Soviet Union's, so that any interruption would harm the United States. Stoessel [word indistinct] answered that Washington has no plans to interrupt the Geneva talks. To extricate himself from the muddle he then quickly proceeded to speculate about the possibility of Soviet interference. While doing so, he revealed more than he wanted, for he stated that, allegedly, the second echelon of the Solidarity leadership has started functioning, and he in fact indicated that Washington has already established contacts with this second echelon. Thus, the United States is trying very hard to bring about the internationalization of internal developments in Poland to a new level; indeed, one dangerous for European and world peace.

Where would the United States like to see Poland? Where would it like to lead it? Not so long ago the answer emerged on the pages of the bourgeois press, namely, that the United States, allegedly, counts on the possibility of making a second Iran out of Poland; they cynically add that religious fanaticism and its tradition, supported by certain nationalistic and chauvinistic circles, would make a fertile ground for this. There just has to be further incitement by way of promises, and so forth. Does one have to say more to illustrate U.S. aims in the present campaign concerning Poland's internal affairs? I do not think so.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS WEST'S RESPONSE 'DEFEAT'

AU281404 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 81 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "The Enraged Tears of Defeat"]

[Text] The reactionary and rightwing circles in the West have unleashed a wrathful anti-Polish campaign, saturated with anticommunist hatred. Hidden behind the propagandistic hysteria, demagogy, denigration and slander of the current normalization process and establishment of essential order and calm in Poland are important political facts, to which the capital cities of some capitalist states refuse to become reconciled. Using the American administration's stance as an example, Comrade Gus Hall tellingly characterized the gist of this campaign when he said: "The tears being shed because of Poland are crocodile tears. They are the enraged tears of defeat."

Polish communists, patriots, members of the army and the security force, and all citizens of People's Poland who cherish the well-being of their homeland have resolutely countered counterrevolution.

They have put up emphatic resistance to attempts to drag the Polish people into a national catastrophe. They have thus repelled a broadly based and planned attack on the principles of socialist construction in the country. All those who organized the counterrevolutionary coup in Poland know today that they have suffered a defeat.

Documents from the caches and archives of the headquarters of "Solidarity" and other subversive organizations are now seeing the light of day. They reveal and confirm that the future of Poland and the lives of Polish citizens really were in mortal danger. The leader of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland, Moczulski, for example, had direct ties with the U.S. administration and Western subversive centers. Polish television quoted his words about the need to destroy communists in the Polish People's Republic, and his organization was stockpiling arsenals designated for the physical liquidation of PZPR members. In the headquarters of "Solidarity's" Warsaw organization, documents have been found about planned actions against the Polish Army, about erecting barricades, digging up streets and so forth. The world public and the Polish people are able to convince themselves daily -- the language of facts and documents is terse and clear -- about Mr Walesa's notion of the "lightning maneuver" against the Polish People's Republic's Government, or that the well-known words of Jurczyk, another "Solidarity" chieftain, about "gallows and hanging communists" were the expression of a concrete item on the agenda of the counterrevolutionary scenario.

The United States and all imperialist and anticommunist forces have lost a great deal in Poland. The greater their defeat, the more painful their disappointment. They are experiencing feelings of frustrated, lost hopes. After all, they intended to turn Poland into a springboard for infiltrating all socialist states. They regarded the destruction of socialism in Poland only as the first step. Comrade Gus Hall declared that "the export of counterrevolution forms the foundation of Ronald Reagan's foreign policy." The millions in foreign currencies that were flowing to Poland were not designed to help solve the country's problems but to support financially the forces that wanted to liquidate socialist structures in the country, tear the Polish People's Republic out of the socialist community, and cut its ties of alliance, which serve security and the preservation of peace in Europe.

The counterrevolutionaries within Poland and their allies, paymasters and advisers abroad, were playing their hazardous game with high stakes and were ruthlessly willing to pay for their victory -- at the expense of the Polish people, above all. How many times could one hear their predictions about the inevitability of confrontation, civil war, bloodshed....

The inflammatory campaigns against People's Poland, the attempts to instigate unrest and to make the irresistible consolidation and renewal process of the Polish socialist society as difficult as possible are evidence of world reaction's reluctance to digest the bitterness of defeat. What other explanation could there be for the overt interference in Poland's domestic political affairs that is being constantly carried out, especially by the U.S. administration? Washington arrogates for itself the right to express its "wish" about what course domestic political development in the Polish People's Republic should take, and NATO speaks about the hope that "Solidarity" would maintain its former "political influence." The United States even resorted to petty, revengeful gestures. At the moment when the Polish People's Republic began its struggle for the defense of socialism, it suspended its food aid for Poland, aid that had only a more or less symbolic character anyway and that was extended for propaganda purposes.

Why do the inflammatory radio stations broadcast to Poland, spreading conjecture, false reports and, frequently, overt calls for acts of sabotage? The West is trying to kindle flashpoints of crisis clashes, being aware that there are still groups in the country which, unpunished, have for 15 months been organizing themselves and getting ready and now, in defiance of everything, would like to start a counterrevolutionary struggle "at any price."

One must only express one's regret that even the voices of leading figures of some West European communist parties, such as E. Berlinguer and S. Carrillo, were to be found in this crusade against People's Poland. Proceeding from absolutely nonclass positions, they are raising accusations against supporters of socialism in Poland to the effect that the state of emergency has "dealt a blow" to some sort of a "democratic dialogue" in Poland. The "democratic dialogue" was unilaterally suspended not by the Military Council of National Salvation but by "Solidarity's" reactionary leaders. And as far as a "dealt blow" is concerned, what other term could be used for the "low blow" dealt to the supporters of socialist Poland by the positions of some officials of the Italian Communist Party or the Spanish Communist Party, which are deplorably concurrent with the views of NATO's reactionary circles?

The establishment of the Military Council of National Salvation and the measures of the Polish People's Republic's State Council concerning the imposition of the state of emergency enjoy the support of a crushing majority of Polish society, of people from all social strata. The trust in state bodies and the understanding for the inevitability and urgency of their measures are a strong and effective weapon. The determination to defend Poland's socialist gains, to establish order in one's own house and to get rid of evildoers and enemies has already yielded the first positive results for Polish society. Normalization of social life continues, groups of workers' self-defense are being set up, and life is gradually returning to the tracks of creative, calm work, to the only path that can -- at the time of this difficult test -- lead fraternal Poland out of the accumulated problems and difficulties.

POLISH SITUATION REPORTED RETURNING TO 'NORMAL'

Solidarity Activities

AU281317 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky/Pavol Minarik Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] Our correspondents report from Warsaw that the Polish press, radio and television carry daily lists of names of those people who have committed acts contravening the regulations of the state of emergency. They mainly consist of aktivists and members of the so-called second line of "Solidarity" leaders; some of them had signed the declaration that they would follow the regulations, but in reality they continue to organize provocations. This Wednesday the Prosecutor General's Office report names at least two dozen people against whom criminal proceedings had been initiated.

At the same time the security bodies have noted increased activity among certain "Solidarity" officials who had not been interned. In fact, the instructions issued by the "Solidarity" headquarters prior to the declaration of the state of emergency are most clear: In the event of an extraordinary situation one must go underground and organize attacks against the bodies of people's power.

Zdislaw Tokarski, PZPR Central Committee candidate member, told us about these tactics: "We know these people; they would like to continue destruction and provocations from behind the scenes. We do not underrate their activity. We want to create an atmosphere around them which would make them lose ground. It is not, and will not be, easy. I say that openly. Many citizens are still disoriented."

What is the public's reaction to the declarations of certain "Solidarity" bosses expressing loyalty to the Military Council?

"As far as I know, the overwhelming majority of the working people take these loyalty declarations with a pinch of salt. They find it hard to believe that the people who only yesterday were actively supporting the disintegration of the socialist state, or who were passively looking on while this was happening, that these people are today sorry for what they were doing only yesterday.

"The fact that in certain instances it is outright camouflage and window-dressing for the public and the bodies of state power is proved, among other things by the case of the Lodz "Solidarity" boss Slowik. He issued a declaration on his loyalty; and immediately after that he organized an antistate demonstration in Lodz. He will justly be standing trial."

Internment Applauded

AU281311 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 81 p 7

[Dispatch by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent "(EDK)": "Peace and Quiet Are a Valuable Commodity"]

[Text] On the premises of the party's voivodship committee in Krosno we are told that practically all workers are in the field -- in plants, in communities, among the people. Comrade Henryk Drodzowicz quickly informs us: Work in all plants is practically normal. Production has been temporarily suspended in one of them. There were enough attempts to stir up commotion and protest actions, but they could all be successfully nipped in the bud, without any violence.

Yes, here, too, it was necessary to intern several of the most active "Solidarity" extremists.

In the Department of Propaganda and Agitation several women and men comrades are quickly distributing propaganda material for the organizations. People from plants and communities are coming in all the time. They greet each other with cordiality and report with frank pride the results of their activity. They are literally exuding joy over the fact that at last they can really raise their heads and work as communists -- after the many months when the party was the main target of the enemy camouflaged among the "Solidarity's" ranks. The party is thus again getting to its feet.

The picture is the same in the Krosno Naftomet plant for producing crude oil equipment. Immediately prior to our arrival the party meeting had come to an end. Jan Filipowicz and Stanislaw Beben, for many years plant employees, party officials and rank-and-file members of "Solidarity," willingly talk to us. They say very frankly that there was no lack of incidents prior to the state of emergency. After it was declared, the plant was at a standstill for 2 days. In the end it became necessary to intern the "Solidarity" chairman in the plant and one other heckler.

"The people have grasped this and today work is running normally. Our economic management claims that it is running even better than previously. Especially the older workers are working in a really conscientious way. Without any enforced discipline. It is a conscious discipline," J. Filipowicz says.

"We are also taking care of supplies to our canteens. The situation in meat, and also other commodities, is difficult. On the other hand there is enough bread, butter, cheese, vegetables. And the main thing is that all those unncessary discussion have ended," S. Beben adds.

"The people were growing apprehensive of where the 'Solidarity' leadership was guiding them even before this. We had a completely different idea of trade unions. Nobody wanted to believe that things would progress so far, to an attempt to change the system. Even though the people were afraid, the cases of cancellations of 'Solidarity' membership were becoming more and more frequent."

"Even now they have tried to stick up posters, but we nipped this in the bud," his friend adds; and, after a moment's thought, he reverts to the deliberations of the party meeting.

"The party organization is taking resolute steps. We are now resolving the immediate problems. It is necessary to think ahead. In the first place we must cleanse our ranks. Many people have succumbed to pressure and lies; but those who steadfastly adhered to the correct viewpoint, have given themselves the very best testimonial."

Talk naturally swerves to the events in the Wujek, Piast and Ziemowit works. The people are greatly disturbed by this throughout Poland.

"These events are discussed a great deal. But most people have grasped thatone cannot only retreat -- and that there is also nowhere to retreat to. This, too, is a considerable change in the opinions," J. Filipowicz says with deliberation.

The striking seals on the doors of the local "Solidarity" center prove that here, too, the enem's time in office has come to an end. Peace and order, peaceful work have become the most valuable commodity of today for the majority of people in Krosno Voivodship. These words accompanied us here at our enemy step.

Polish Worker's 'Testimony'

AU281350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Dec 81 p 7

[Dispatch by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent "(UL)": "They Would Have Liquidated Me: Testimony by a Worker From the Barora Combine in Chorzow"]

[Text] Platform railroad cars filled to the rim with pipes of various dimensions unambiguously show that the Batora steel works in Chorzow is working. From time to time normal work is disrupted by lack of electricity. But most people are working with enthusiams and the proclamation of the state of emergency does not worry them, I was informed at the PZPR's enterprise committee. Let those be afraid who provoked the current situation, they say.

Our trip to Chorzow, a well-known steel workers' city, was no coincidence. We knew that, since August 1980, the KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and the subversives from the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland had spread their nets here. Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and also Leszek Moczulski had pushed their way into many plants. They came there to provoke, to evoke strikes, to urge the workers to "throw the party organizations out of the plants." And they supplied the recipes for this.

Our meeting with Jozef Palkowski, working at the furnace in the pipe workshop, was not our first. We met as far back as February, at the time of the strike wave. It culminated in the well-known Bydgoszcz events. At that time he was among the devoted "Solidarity" members and he did not in the least object when suddently it was said: Tomorrow we will go on strike.

"During my talk with the prosecutor I lied," Jozef Palkowski confesses. "Had I not said that my accident had been caused by the public security members, things would have taken a very bad turn with me." But in the end Palkowski's "great case" burst like a soap bubble. What was it all about? Toward the end of last month a group of so-called fighters for democracy, operating under "Solidarity's" auspices, again tried to stick up posters on all the streets in Chorzow; the posters urged that socialism in Poland be destroyed to the very foundations. That was the time when arbitrary "poster-sticking" was already forbidden. When the public security forces were taking measures against the self-appointed propagandists, Jozef Palkowski -- who was also running around with glue in his hands -- stumbled, fell down and, as was shown later, lost consciousness for a moment.

"I came to my senses in a car; somebody was steadily droning into my ear: Say that you have been beaten up by the public security forces. Otherwise things will get bad." Jozef Palkowski obeyed.

Especially after the "Solidarity" people began visiting him in hospital and, for 2 days, teaching him, sentence by sentence, his later statement to the prosecutor. They concluded the "tutoring" very typically; if you hesitate, if you turn traitor, you will find it difficult to speak at all in the future, they threatened him.

"I was afraid to speak the truth, to defend myself, even when they shoved the membership card of the Confederation for an Independent Poland into my hands," the pipe-worker Palkowski tells us. He saw what they did to those who had refused to join in the strike. He grasped that in his case a far higher "card" was at stake.

The whirligig started by "Solidarity" in connection with the Palkowski case affected almost all enterprises in the Chorzow area. The organization had its people everywhere, and they willingly added fuel to the fire. "The government wants to liquidate us," they repeated after the KOR ideologist Adam Michnik. Today Palkowski, tomorrow others, the day after that all of us, they spread around together with their appeal for a strike. Palkowski kept silent. "The price for truth could have been the top price for me," he says.

"I have grasped that those who drove me to give false testimony had only their own interests at heart." He explains what had led him to confess the true circumstances of the case. "The documents illustrating 'Solidarity's' activity are opening our eyes; they present the so-called saviours of Poland in their entire nakedness." He reminds us of the purpose of the Radom and Gdansk appeals to overthrow the government.

This one truth had emerged. Jozef Palkowski has told the utter truth. But how many intimidated people, or those with chaos in their heads, are still living in the Chorzow area — in all parts of Poland.

ADDITION TO JERZY URBAN PRESS INTERVIEW

The following addition to the item entitled "Recent Events in Poland Reported, Analyzed" and subtitled "Poland's Urban Gives Views" published in the 28 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT pages D 9-10, was taken from Prague MLADA FRONTA of 23 December.

On page D 10, following the item's final paragraph, insert the following passage:

J. Urban further spoke about the activity of the Council of Minister's Economic Committee, which is chaired by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The task of this committee, among other things, is to adopt the operation of the economy to the conditions of the state of emergency and to work energetically toward overcoming the crisis. It will also assist in the further implementation of the economic reform. Moreover, it also sees to it that the fundamental vital needs of the population are ensured, which is one of the government's priority tasks.

The government's press spokesman underlined that the economic reform would be introduced despite the present state of emergency and that there would be no return to the directive system of management as existed in Poland in the past. Even under conditions of the state of emergency everything must be based on economic mechanisms, even though the range of these mechanisms must be temporarily limited.

Revival of economic activity is also the aim pursued by the current numerous changes among the managerial personnel, J. Urban went on to say. These changes are taking place, among other things, because some managerial employees had become so subordinated to "Solidarity" that they have not been fulfilling their supervisors' instructions. It goes without saying that this cannot be tolerated at the time of the state of emergency, which is a time of strict subordination. Another reason for the cadre changes is the managers' previously demonstrated incompetence to run the sector entrusted to them.

The opinions of the work collectives are also being taken into account in recalling some ranking employees from their posts. They are being replaced by people whose task is to ensure discipline, order and a flexible response to the economy's needs. What is involved is no purge. The only criterion is to show the need for discipline, order and a good and operative fulfillment of tasks.

Asked how the Polish Government assesses the world response to the imposition of the state of emergency in Poland, J. Urban said, among other things: As far as the socialist countries are concerned, the response was and is favorable. The government believes that it will remain positive also in the future. As for the Western countries' position, after a certain initial restraint one can now observe a different development. Some countries are beginning to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, for example by signalling changes in their economic policy toward Poland. It would be, however, premature to make any statement on this.

We hope that these governments will convince themselves that what happened in Poland was positive in character on the European and, possibly, on the world scale. They will convince themselves that the present measures will restore stability in this part of Europe, in which numerous Western governments are interested. Also from the viewpoint of their sympathies for the Polish nation, it will be positive when the situation in Poland becomes stabilized. The faster we overcome the economic crisis, the sooner will Poland become an attractive trade partner.

However, there are also political forces in the West which want this part of Europe to be destabilized, East-West relations impaired, and tension heightened. They are naturally disappointed because they had expected that destabilization of the Polish state, which is to be prevented by the state of emergency, would be the beginning of the breakup of the entire socialist community, the press spokesman for the Polish government said in conclusion.

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON UNION ROLE IN SOCIETY

AU281542 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Karel Picmaus: "The Trade Unions and Society; Responsibility for the All-Round Advance of Socialism" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The socialist revolution effects a fundamental turn in the people's living conditions. Together with the change in the capitalist social arrangement, the position, operations, influence, and even methods used in trade union activities also change. After the victory of the socialist revolution, their partner is quite a different type of businessman -- the socialist state. It is a state of the class which also retains its revolutionary organizations -- the trade unions; but this class also builds, develops and consolidates its own class state.

As in any centrally managed institution, in the socialist state there also exists a strict division of labor. Its principles are determined by the communist party as the vanguard of the ruling class, the political leadership of which is the law and main principle of the system. A dialectical interlinking occurs between economy, policy, ideology and culture. Already in its first, socialist phase, communism is a new formation and therefore lacks the rich experience in all forms and spheres of social life. The solution of construction tasks is complicated also because the structure of economic, political and cultural arrangements under capitalism was different in Russia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries. The general laws and logic governing the socialist revolution and socialist construction in their economic, political and spiritual expression do not provide ready-made solutions for specific problems; they are merely instructions for acting, and they demand from the political leadership of every socialist country a creative approach and its own application.

THE TRADE UNIONS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY, WHICH ARE A VOLUNTARY SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CLASS THAT IS THE RULING CLASS, ARE SIMULTANEOUSLY MANAGERS OF THEIR COUNTRY. AS EXPERIENCED MANAGERS IN THEIR PLACE OF WORK, THE SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS ARE AND MUST BE INTERESTED IN THE HARMONIOUS AND EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION, IN THE GROWTH OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, IN SMOOTH SUPPLIER-CONSIGNEE RELATIONS AS WELL AS IN THE COMPREHENSIVE AND FULL UTILIZATION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES, THE THRIFTY HANDLING OF RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY, THE PROPER USE OF WORKING HOURS AND SO FORTH. These factors aid the constant creation of material and spiritual values, thus contributing toward refining, perfecting and developing the society and its members. The extent to which the people's needs are satisfied depends on the successful development of production. Despite the division of tasks, the closest possible comradely cooperation must reign between the two partners in the management of socialist society. No other approach is possible.

What role should the trade unions play if the individual links of the political system of socialism come into conflict? Should they perhaps be "neutral" or unconcerned, as though the conflict did not concern them? Conflicts can naturally occur, because the socialist revolution is the most profound and qualitatively most extensive revolution in human history. It solves new, unfamiliar, complicated tasks, which did not occur in the past. And this is exactly where conflicts can, and do, emerge. By resolving them, the society progresses further. FOR INSTANCE, IF AN INCORRECT DECISION OF ECONOMIC BODIES IS MADE, WHICH EVOKES A COMMOTION AMONG THE WORKING PEOPLE, THEN -- AS V.I. LENIN TEACHES US -- THE SOCIALIST TRADE UNIONS MUST EXERT THEIR INFLUENCE TO ELIMINATE THE REALLY INCORRECT AND DISORDERLY FACTORS IN ORDER TO GRATIFY THE JUSTIFIED AND FEASIBLE DEMANDS OF THE MASSES.

AS THE ORGANIZATION OF THE RULING CLASS, THE TRADE UNIONS THUS CANNOT BECOME A DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENT OF THE NEW SOCIETY. BECAUSE THE FINAL AIM OF EVERY ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY THE WORKERS CLASS UNDER SOCIALISM CAN ONLY BE THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE BODIES OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY, THAT MEANS ALSO OF THE PROLETARIAN STATE, EVEN IF IT MEANS FIGHTING THE BUREAUCRATIC BAD PRACTICES IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THIS STATE. Simultaneously the consolidation of the socialist state signifies the consolidation of real socialism in all countries where it exists. On the other hand, any weakening of the positions of socialism in one country represents the weakening of the positions of socialism on a world-wide scale.

The practice of socialist construction has proved in many instances that there is no other path than the Leninist path for socialist trade unions. IT IS A PATH WHICH GENERALIZES THE RICH EXPERIENCE OF THE PROLETARIANS' CLASS BATTLES IN ALL COUNTRIES AND THEIR BUILDING SUCCESSES UNDER SOCIALISM, FOR WHICH A HIGH PRICE HAD BEEN PAID AND MANY SACRIFICES MADE. DEVIATIONS FROM THIS PATH ALWAYS BRING SERIOUS DEFORMATIONS IN THE SOCIETY'S LIFE AND THE DANGER OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY UPHEAVALS. Antisocialist forces of all types and shades are also zeroing in on the most substantial links of real socialism -- the communist party, the socialist state and Marxism-Leninism. They attack the basic values and the unchangeable criteria of socialism.

Because the trade unions are a voluntary social organization of the class ruling under socialism, the hatred of antisocialist forces is transferred also to them -- hatred of their constructive role in the socialist society and of their ideopolitical ties with the communist party, the socialist state and other links of the political organization of socialism. This "interest" of the forces hostile to socialism in the trade union movement in a socialist society was proved by the events in Czechoslovakia toward the end of the sixties.

According to the counterrevolutionary script perfected after the Czechoslovak crisis, the reactionary forces in Poland started an attack against the socialist achievements. They made use of the inconsistencies and mistakes in the realization of the tasks of socialist construction and organized a counterrevolutionary onslaught on a broad front -- in plants, villages and universities. Under the demagogic slogan "Solidarity," the anti-communist forces started an attack in the form of a broadly founded strike movement. They placed the PZPR, the socialist state and the trade unions in the center of criticism which "substantiated" the strike activity. Under the fire of criticism levelled against the activity of the Central Council of Trade Unions, this trade union center practically ceased to exist.

Quasi-trade unions, "new" and "automonous," allegedly absolutely "independent," emerged; however, it became obvious that they were counterrevolutionary and that their aim was to liquidate the socialist system in Poland and to sever Poland from the family of the socialist community. The persons in these "trade unions," who constantly organized strikes which incapacitated the country's life, were closely bound to the anticommunist centers in the West.

Like all reaction, the Polish counterrevolution also camouflaged itself by progressive slogans. This was also the reason why it founded the so-called "Solidarity" trade unions -- in reality an institution hostile to socialism, which has nothing in common with the trade union movement. It involved in this all antisocialist, nonclass and criminal elements, which even got into leading functions. Why did it start the attack under the term "trade unions"? It made use of the fact that THE TRADE UNIONS WERE LODGED IN THE MINDS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MASSES AS THEIR INSTITUTION. OBVIOUSLY, TODAY EVEN THE MOST INVETERATE REACTIONARY CANNOT COME OUT WITH THE DEMAND TO LIQUIDATE THE TRADE UNIONS, BECAUSE THE WORKING PEOPLE REGARD THE TRADE UNION AS AN ORGANIZATION THAT IS INSEPARABLE FROM THEIR LIFE AND WORK, AND WILL NOT LET ANYBODY TAKE IT AWAY FROM THEM. Even as a merely protective organization, the trade unions have proved their expediency and necessity for the interests of the working man. That is why, in the end, the reactionaries are trying to swindle the working people's masses and abuse them for their own counterrevolutionary aims under the slogan of: Trade unions yes, but without their revolutionary vanguard -- without the communists, without the most progressive, most revolutionary group of working people.

The entire history and development of the workers' revolutionary movement, the realization of the historical role of the trade union movement in general, and the role of the revolutionary trade unions in particular, as well as the tasks and operations of trade unions in particular, as well as the tasks and operations of trade unions under the conditions of socialism are irreplaceable. THE ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIALISM CAN BE REALIZED ONLY IN KEEPING WITH THE LAWS AND LOGIC OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION AND SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION. TO DEEPEN THIS ROLE IN THE ADVANCE OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY, POLICY, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SPHERE MEANS SIMULTANEOUSLY TO RAISE THEIR RESPONSIBILITY ON AN ALL-SOCIAL SCALE AND IN ALL SPHERES.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION HELD 15-31 DEC

Ler Presents 1982 State Budget

AU171521 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 81 pp 1,3

["From" the speech by Leopold Ler, CSSR Minister of Finance, at the 15 December Prague session of the CSSR Federal Assembly discussing the draft state plan for 1981-85 and the draft budget for 1982: "To Intensify Efforts Aimed at Achieving Greater Effectiveness and Cost Efficiency"]

[Text] The draft state budget for 1982 that is being submitted by the government to the Federal Assembly has been drawn up in keeping with the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and is coordinated with the tasks of the 1982 State Plan. The concrete line for mastering our economic tasks and problems is defined by the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenums.

In accordance with the long-term orientation ensuing from the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the main aim of the fiscal and budget policy in 1982 will be to increase effectiveness, enhance cost efficiency and improve the quality of all work. However, the development of the economy will have to be ensured under conditions of a lower level of fuel-power resources, more difficult situation in obtaining some important raw materials, considerably lower growth in the number of the labor force, further aggravation of exchange relations in foreign trade, and continuing crisis and sharp competition on capitalist markets.

In this situation, it is especially important to ensure financial balance. Compared with the past few years, the share of foreign resources in financing the needs of the national economy is decreasing, which is connected with a greater mobilization of domestic resources, limitation of the growth of investment expenditures and slowing down of noninvestment spending.

This applies to the national economy as a whole and to every organization.

This is not only an economic inevitability but also an expression of the development of khozraschet [economic accountability] relations and of the emphasis placed on the principle that every enterprise and organization must to a greater extent than previously earn the resources for its own development.

These aspects are fully reflected in the state budget and fiscal policy for 1982, which must become more rigid and more consistent vis-a-vis both the production and nonproduction spheres.

The aggregate amount of the national budgets, including the National Committees' budgets, he further said, will be under comparable conditions 1.6 percent or Kcs4.6 billion higher in 1982 than the amount anticipated this year, reaching a total of Kcs305.6 billion. The structure of revenues remains essentially the same as it has been this year -- the revenues of socialist organizations account for 86 percent and the population's taxes and fees for 14 percent.

A total of 20 percent of the budget's expenditures will be earmarked for allocations to socialist organizations; 44 percent for noninvestment spending on education, health care, social security and other social services and activities for the public; and 26 percent for investment expenditures of the budgetary sphere and other noninvestment expenditures for the economy and the development of science and technology. Defense, security and state administration account for 9.3 percent.

Next year the revenues of the federal budget will amount to Kcs175.8 billion, which represents an increase of 0.5 percent. Of this sum, more than Kcs61.2 billion is earmarked to finance federally run agencies and organizations. Allocations and subsidies to the republics' state budgets amount to Kcs114.6 billion, which is 2 percent less than this year. This development reflects not only the mobilization of the resources of the republics' own budgets but also increased pressure of external economic relations on the federation's state budget.

The volume of the National Committees' budgets will amount to Kcs95.1 billion, which is 1.4 percent less than this year's expected budget. At the same time, sufficient scope is left for the utilization of additional resources for developing local initiative, especially within the framework of the "Z"-plan [community self-improvement program].

The centerpiece of the efforts aimed at great effectiveness and cost efficiency, which were given new inspiration by the Fourth and Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenums, is in the area of economic organizations. The fulfillment of tasks of their financial plans will determine how troublefree the financing of the economy's needs and how balanced the whole state's fiscal economy will be. All the greater is the need to achieve a more pronounced improvement in utilizing all factors of economic development and of intensive factors in particular. This means to produce per unit of available raw materials, fuels, power and other materials, per each koruna worth of production assets and per worker, more, at lower costs and with greater profitability.

We foresee in the financial plans for next year that the balance of the state economic organizations' financial resources and needs will be positive to the tune of Kcs63 billion, which is Kcs9.4 billion or 17 percent more than this year. This increase expresses the state economic organizations' higher financial contribution to ensuring other social needs, especially in the sphere of social consumption.

The profit of state economic organizations will amount to almost Kcs95 billion next year, which is 2 percent more than this year. Despite this lower dynamics, the achievement of the planned profit will play one of the key roles in the implementation of the financial plans. In the past 5-year plan, reduced costs and performance growth accounted each for about 50 percent of the profit increment. Next year every additional koruna of profit will have to be predominantly a result of reduced costs. The possibilities of endowing development funds, funds of cultural and social services and other funds will also depend on this. That is why we must not view the task of reducing costs by 0.21 percent merely from the mathematician's point of view but must see it in the overall economic connections. Its fulfillment will be contingent, among other things, on the absorption of a part of the price increases for fuels and fuel-power resources in the enterprises' costs. To encourage a better fuel economy, additional deductions will be introduced for the overextension of set consumption limits.

A very exacting task confronts the organizations in ensuring the planned increment of stocks. This increment which will be disproportionately high this year -- it will amount to almost Kcs12 billion — is to be reduced to Kcs2.5 billion next year. In industry and in the construction sector stocks should remain essentially at the existing level and the time of their turnover should be accelerated by 0.8 day.

The decrease in investment activity should create prerequisites for solving protracted shortcomings in this area. Especially completing of unfinished projects and putting them into operation should be accelerated. Building capacities are still diffused on almost 30,000 projects. That is why the plan for next year envisages that the volume of budgeted costs for newly started projects will be 15 percent lower than this year and 45 percent lower than in 1980.

The intentions laid down in the economic organizations' financial plans reflect the qualititative changes which our economy is undergoing at present. The strategy of increasing effectiveness requires that we achieve a more notable turnabout precisely in those sectors that are crucial for the growth of effectiveness. This concerns, in particular, a consistent focus on reducing the material and energy intensiveness of production, an orientation that must be based on purposefully enacted structural changes in production and on faster and more effective scientific-technical development.

We anticipate that next year the foreign trade turnover will be growing at a faster rate than production. Exports to socialist countries are to be up 10 percent and to non-socialist countries 7.5 percent. To reduce our economy's demand for exports, substantially more rigid measures and viewpoints will start to be applied in regulating import needs.

The relatively great dependence of our economy on foreign trade, together with the processes that are now taking place in the world economy, has reinforced the interdependence between increasing the level of our national economy's overall effectiveness and the effectiveness of foreign trade. This relation of interdependence also applies to the balance of economic development, which is particularly topical in a situation in which we strive to gradually restore a balance in external economic relations. The insufficient effectiveness of exports must be compensated for either by increasing the volume of exports or by reducing imports.

Science and technology are the main source of the qualitative development of production forces and productivity of social labor. Our society has always earmarked considerable resources for this activity, comparable with — if not higher than -- many industrially advanced states. Next year these resources will amount to Kcs17.4 billion in noninvestment spending of which Kcs6.7 billion will come from the state budget.

This year the Set of Measures began to be implemented in practice. A number of new elements of planned management have been introduced, whose main objective is to create conditions for raising the performance and effectiveness of the economy and improving the efficiency of managerial work.

It will be necessary to make a much more intensive use of and to develop khozraschet in order to raise effectiveness and quality. It will be necessary to develop especially the khozraschet economy of entire economic production units, to work out effectively and to implement management systems within economic production units, enterprises and plants, together with the application of intraenterprise khozraschet.

Like the incentive elements of the Set of Measures, some financial sanctions introduced by it are also beginning to exert an influence. This applies for example to sanctions penalizing the nonfulfillment of construction deadlines, the exceeding of budgeted prices, or the failure to put imported machinery into service within the set deadline.

In keeping with the principles of the Set of Measures, the material motivation of economic production units and enterprises to achieve good economic results will be further enhanced next year. If they fulfill the conditions set for the formation of the material incentive funds, the allocations to these funds will increase from this year's Kcs23 billion to Kcs24.4 billion next year. This increase of more than 6 percent in allocations to the fund of cultural and social services, the remuneration fund, the development fund and the export incentives fund will enhance the interest in raising effectiveness, achieving the planned profits and costs, in effective exports, increasing labor productivity and in other important tasks in the sphere of effectiveness. On the one hand, this will be manifested in the enhanced influence of material incentives; on the other hand, in the growing share of the organizations' own resources in financing their development needs. For example, the share of profit in covering investments financed from the development fund is being increased from this year's 31 percent to 37 percent.

An important element of the Set of Measures, an element that encourages the working people's initiative in line with the intentions of the state plan and state budget, is counter-planning. Organizations setting themselves more challenging tasks than those provided for by the plan will be accorded advantages, especially for better results in quality.

An extraordinarily important step toward improving the economic mechanism are the principles of the improved system of planned management in agriculture that were discussed by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum and which will go into effect next year. In the group of the adopted measures, an important role is played by the adjustments of procurement prices for plant and animal produces, by the bonuses for increased earnings from agricultural production and by other economic instruments. In linkage with the overall quantification [kvantifikace] of needs and resources ensuing from the adjustment of economic instruments, the resources reserved in the state budget for reinforcing agriculture total Kcs2.9 billion.

Our findings as well as facts ascertained by control bodies show that in a number of sectors of our economy violations of an important principle of the socialist economy still occur — violations of the principle of thrift. We must therefore step up the struggle against wasteful management and combine it with a consistent assertion of the principles of the Set of Measures, with the struggle for improving the quality of management.

Greater economy must not, however, be perceived as an isolated act or a campaign recurring in intervals of several years. Only a systematic approach, a long-term concept consistently implemented all year round, can be successful. The program of economy that has been approved by the government had been worked out in this spirit.

On the basis of organizational and implementation measures aimed at reducing the extent of managerial and administrative work, in the years 1982-85 the number of workers in management and administration will be further reduced, in a differentiated way, by an average of 10-20 percent, which is a total of 60,000-70,000 employees. The reduction of the extent of administrative work, the elimination of superfluous intermediary links, rationalization of work processes, the liquidation of overlapping activities and so forth must be regarded as ways toward ensuring this task.

Additional measures are being taken to make the operation of official cars more economical. In the years 1982-85 we want to achieve, on the basis of an efficient use of the car pool, a reduction in the number of official cars, in accordance with the specific conditions in the individual branches, by up to 30 percent compared with the level planned for 1981.

The basic task of our economic policy is to maintain the relatively high living standards of the population and to further improve them, according to the created possibilities. This will be the aim of the planned increase of wages, which are to increase 1.9 percent next year; of the retail trade turnover, whch is to increase 2.8 percent; and of the growth of social consumption. We also plan an increase in the population's savings and money in circulation by Kcs12 billion.

The resources earmarked for the sphere of the population's living standards cannot exceed our actual economic potentials and, given the low increment in the creation of material and financial resources, the possibilities of increasing the budget's expenditures, too, are limited.

The overall volume of expenditures for social services and activities for the population will amount to more than Kcs151 billion, of which investments account for more than Kcs16 billion and noninvestment expenditures for almost Kcs135 billion. The noninvestment expenditures are 2.2 percent, or almost Kcs3billion, higher than in 1981.

More than Kcs74 billion will be spent next year on social security, which is almost 25 percent of all budget resources. The increase of expenditures in this area is 2.8 percent or Kcs2 billion, which is roughly equivalent to the average increases in the past few years. Old-age insurance accounts for more than Kcs45 billion of this total sum and health insurance for almost Kcs24 billion. The overwhelming part of the resources of the National Committees' budgets, which amount to almost Kcs5 billion, is earmarked for the health insurance of members of cooperatives and for social care. The increase in the expenditures for pensions by Kcs1.4 billion is connected with the increase in the number of pensions and, in particular, with the increase in the average amount of pensions. As for newly granted pensions, this represents an increase from a monthly average of Kcs1,406 this year to Kcs1,470 next year. The anticipated sum for sick leave pay is Kcs6.5 billion and for children's allowances Kcs12.5 billion. Apart from these expenditures, the budget envisages a sum of Kcs540 million as the state's contribution to loans for newlyweds.

In 1982 we will spend almost Kcs23 billion of noninvestment expenditures on education and more than Kcs21 billion on the health sector. The increase in the expenditures for education amounts to more than 1 percent and in the expenditures for the health sector 2.4 percent.

A more economical approach must also be adopted in the entire area of culture. The volume of noninvestment resources from the state budget for this sector represents Kcs3.6 billion. The state budget for next year provides for Kcs450 million of special-purpose resources for the reconstruction and completion of the National Theater in Prague.

The overall participation of the state budget in financing apartment construction and the housing economy will represent more than Kcs22 billion, which is about the same amount as this year. This sum comprises more than Kcs12 billion worth of investment expenditures for housing construction, Kcs4 billion worth of state allocations to cooperative and private construction, Kcs560 million worth of reimbursement for contributions to cooperative housing construction aimed at stabilizing manpower, and other outlays.

In fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the economic and social sphere, we are solving many important problems. In doing so, we are able to rely on the powerful economic potential of our country and the great maturity of our people.

We must respond to the more difficult conditions of economic development in 1982 and the subsequent years, especially by intensifying in all areas efforts aimed at achieving greater effectiveness, cost efficiency and quality of work and bringing about a fundamental turnabout in the quality and effectiveness of management.

Potac Presents Draft Plan

AU171544 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

["From the Statement of Svatopluk Potac, CSSR Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission," at the third joint meeting of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations and Chamber of Peoples in the fourth election period, held on 15 December in Prague: "Everything for Fulfilling the Line of Building the Advanced Socialist Society"]

[Text] In line with the 16th CPCZ Congress resolution, the CSSR Government is submitting to the CSSR's Federal Assembly the draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan for discussion.

The draft bill is being discussed at the end of a year full of significant events in the life of our entire society. It was the year in which the 16th CPCZ Congress was held, which has set up a clear-cut and comprehensive program for the further advance of our socialist fatherland; we commemorated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ; the results of elections to all bodies of representatives confirmed the unambiguous support for the CPCZ's policy and for the resolutions of its 16th congress, which have become the program of the entire National Front.

Thanks to the untiring peace-loving policy of the USSR and the entire socialist community, we have been able to build the advanced socialist society and to ensure further economic and social advance in peace and under conditions ensuring the happy and content life of all our people. Of this we were certain in the past period, and of this we are also certain in the future.

The exacting plans and goals of the further economic and social advance of our socialist society proceed from the results attained in the past 5 years. Under substantially more difficult external and internal conditions, our working people have achieved an upsurge in all spheres of social, economic and spiritual life. On the basis of growing production and social labor productivity, economic potential and society's economic resources have also grown. Our cooperation with the CEMA countries has intensified.

The high living standards, social consumption, social achievements and the people's guarantees rank us among the leading states of the world.

The on-the-whole positive results attained in the past 5-year period were negatively influenced by the critical situation in the capitalist countries and by certain domestic problems in the development of the economy. We did not succeed in making a decisive turn in raising the effectiveness of production and in adjusting its structure and quality to the needs of our national economy and to the demands of the domestic and foreign markets. Our thrift has not attained the necessary level in all spheres of the national economy.

The 16th CPCZ Congress underscored with full urgency and emphasis the demand to achieve a turn in effectiveness as the basic prerequisite for the further economic and social advance of our country and formulated the tasks for ensuring this.

At its fourth session in October and its fifth session in December, the CPCZ Central Committee assessed and discussed weighty matters of this year's plan fulfillment and the tasks of the 1980 State Plan of National Economic Development; and, under the current, changed conditions, it determined the further course in the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress program.

The draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan that is now being submitted, S. Potac then said, follows up and ensures, under the current internal and external conditions, the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions and the main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85. It is part of our fulfillment of the general line of building the advanced socialist society in our fatherland.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, expressed the substance and significance of this line as follows: "This line represents a comprehsnsive, long-term, Marxist-Leninist program for our society's political, economic, social and spiritual advance, a program for the domestic and foreign policy of our state. It is part and parcel of the joint efforts of fraternal socialist parties."

The bill expresses the realization of this line in the economic sphere in the demand for a comprehensive establishment of prerequisites for the growth of the national income, especially through effective structural changes, a rational utilization of the production potential, a high degree of thrift, the utilization of the results of scientific-technical progress and the CSSR's deeper participation in the socialist economic integration and the international division of labor.

Comrade Potac emphasized the inevitability of our economy's transition to intensive development. The higher valorization of material and power resources and the purposeful structural changes in the national economy should ensure a faster growth of the national income than that of the social product. The consistent policy of restoring equilibrium to external economic relations will require significantly faster growth by the created national income than by its use, and the faster growth of exports over imports.

The resources which we have set aside for domestic use in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be lower than the resources created. We must therefore use them efficiently and thriftily. Compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we are cutting down the share of accumulation in the national income, while raising the share of the funds for nonproduction consumption. This enables us to maintain the high living standards achieved. The reduced volume of investments and a slower growth of stocks proceed not only from the objective economic situation, but also from the need to use fixed assets more effectively and to handle stock more efficiently. The basic assets -- toward the end of 1982 they will amount to approximately Kcs 2.8 trillion -- and the stocks, which will amount to 83 percent of the annual national income in 1982, contain considerable reserves which must be used in the reproduction process for stepping up the social production.

Comrade Potac pointed out the tasks set by the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and then continued: The draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan charges us with the task of establishing conditions for a 2-2.6 percent annual growth of the national income, while simultaneously ensuring 90-95 percent of it by raising the social labor productivity. The plan's intensification intentions are based on a higher valorization of all material, power, investment, manpower and foreign currency resources. The plans for developing the individual branches and sectors must unconditionally ensure this.

The main role in the creation of resources in the future will be played also by industrial production, which should increase 14-18 percent by 1985.

The securing of fuel and power for the national economy will be an important task. Although coal extraction is to amount to 125-128 million tons in 1985, the increment of power resources will, for the most part, be ensured through the nuclear power stations under construction. Next year the last electric power facility for solid fuel will be commissioned. The 880-mw V-1 electric power station in Jaslovske Bohunice is functioning, and the V-2 station, also with an 880-megawatt output, is to be completed. Nuclear power stations are being built in Dukovany and Mochovce. The construction of the nuclear power station in Temelin is to start during the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The share of nuclear power stations in the increment of electric power facilities in the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- amounting to 3,960 mw -- will amount to approximately 55 percent. In 1985 they are to produce approximately 15 billion kwh.

The economic advance in the Seventh 5-Year Plan is based on an economical fuel-energy program. The 16th CPCZ Congress charged us with the task of achieving at least a 2-percent annual savings of fuel and energy. This is an exceptionally demanding task, also because we must achieve the savings first of all by cutting down the consumption of refined fuel, that is, of crude oil products.

Engineering holds a significant position in the Seventh 5-Year Plan; its production will increase 28-33 percent and it will be the decisive factor in the growth of labor producitivity and the realization of scientific-technical progress, as well as the pivotal branch in exports. The plan is particularly demanding in the sphere of the structure and quality of engineering production. The prerequisite of fulfilling it lies in the concentration of forces on those products which have the conditions necessary for achieving world standards and which ensure high efficacy in the decisive funds both for our domestic needs and for exports. The plan envisages a more emphatic proportion of our engineering in the international division of labor.

In the structure of engineering production the weight of electric engineering is increasing; it will enjoy priority compared to other engineering sectors. In the industry of electric engineering, production will increase 36-42 percent. Conditions are being established to introduce the production of integrated circuits with a great density of elements, microprocessors and semiconductor memories, in harmony with the program that is being prepared for introducing electronics into the individual national economy branches.

Apart from electric engineering, a prominent position in the engineering production program is held by the production of equipment for nuclear power stations, electric and diesel locomotives, telecommunications facilities, trucks, tractors, textile machinery, construction and road-building machinery, machine tools and shaping machinery, as well as the production of assembly modules [kompletacni odbory] and spare parts. The designers are faced with an extremely urgent task to improve the parameters of engineering products, and particularly to reduce their consumption of energy and materials.

The state target programs in the engineering sectors are primarily aimed at developing production modules and at improving the technical standards of engineering products.

Demanding tasks are set for the state target program of metal consumption, which is to achieve a 4.5-5 percent savings annually. Comrade Potac also stressed the qualitative aspects in the development of metallurgy.

The efforts for a higher valorization of basic [vychodiskove] raw materials are the foundation of the plan of chemical production. The main task will be to make maximum use of the facilities built in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The chemical industry's production will increase roughly 7 percent, simultaneously with a substantial change in its structure that is primarily caused by reduced crude oil refining. The realization of the state target program of chemical production is to raise the proportion of qualified chemistry, such as polymers, basic organic substances, medical drugs, biofactors, organic dyes, additives to polymers and pure chemical substances. During the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, work will start on the construction of a cracking installation for producing larger quantities of light crude oil products. The production of the pharmaceutical industry will increase.

The production of the light industry will increase 12-15 percent and should primarily ensure smooth and good deliveries to the domestic market of a range of commodities corresponding to the consumers' higher demands, and simultaneously fully satisfy the demands of the foreign market.

The sectors based on domestic raw materials, particularly the processing of raw timber, will be developed on a priority basis. Timber-processing production will increase 22-26 percent; while simultaneously the share of pulp and sawn lumber in exports will increase, reducing our raw timber exports.

In connection with the tasks of our building industry, Comrade Potac said that it will be necessary to concentrate construction facilities on completing the projects under construction, and to adjust their structure and deployment in keeping with the planned needs of capital construction. The technology of construction work must be oriented far more than heretofore toward better use of materials from domestic raw materials and toward lower consumption of energy and fuels.

The gradual increase of overall self-sufficiency in food production continues to remain the basic task of agricultural and food productions in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Side by side with the general 7-10 percent upsurge of agricultural production, the intensification of agriculture will be of decisive significance, simultaneously with a more rapid development of crop production, which is the basis of animal production; this primarily applies to cattlebreeding, to structural changes in livestock production and to increased yields of all livestock.

The implementation of the improved system of the planned management of agriculture, worked out on the basis of the 16th CPCZ Congress resolution, must lead toward improving the quality of management work on all levels of agricultural management and contribute toward further developing agricultural production and toward better use of all reserves. The improved management system and higher material incentives establish sufficient scope for a further intensification of agricultural production. The suppliers' branches must take an active part in developing it.

This topic also includes the halting of the current drain of agricultural and arable land. If a total of 153,000 hectares of agricultural land were lost in 1976-80, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan the drain must be reduced to the minimum, and the unclutivated land must be recultivated and fully utilized for agricultural purposes.

The main task of the food industry will be to achieve a higher valorization of agricultural production, including the use of nontraditional raw materials. The Seventh 5-Year Plan anticipates a further growth of production here, with the main emphasis on the new products and on increased nutritional value and enhanced nonperishable qualities of foodstuffs.

In the next part of his statement, Comrade Potac devoted his attention to the tasks and problems of transportation and communications.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan an important role will be played by the sphere of external economic relations. The fulfillment of the main goals and tasks of economic and social development in 1981-85 depends on the CSSR's active participation in the international division of labor, primarily in the socialist economic integration. Here the foundations lie in the advancement of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and in our active participation in the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of the CEMA states' socialist economic integration. An irreplaceable position is held here by the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, and particularly by the fulfillment of the integration programs of cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union up to the year 1990.

An extremely important form of work are interenterprise production cooperation and joint construction projects. Our participation in the construction of the Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station in the Soviet Union will ensure for us, at the time of its full operation, the deliveries of 3.6 billion kwh of electric power annually. Next is our cooperation in building transit gas pipelines; participation in the construction of the Mozyr works, which will ensure deliveries of fodder yeast; cooperation in the realization of the citrus program in the Republic of Cuba; and so forth.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the agreements on specialization and cooperation with the CEMA countries will be realized, particularly in atomic engineering, electronics, the production of machine tools and food industry machinery, in chemistry and elsewhere.

The orientation toward production intensification and toward more effecitve yields of integration constitute the basic feature of the economic policy pursued by the entire community of CEMA countries. The foreign turnover with the CEMA countries will be taking place on a level that will place higher structural and qualitative demands than has so far been the case.

Economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation with developed capitalist states will continue to adhere to the principles of equal rights and mutual advantages. We anticipate a further expansion of cooperation with the developing countries.

In relation to nonsocialist countries, the concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is founded on the intention to restore and ensure an equilibrium in mutual foreign-currency relations, especially by constantly keeping exports ahead of imports.

The foreign trade turnover will generally increase 35-40 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The center of gravity in this task will lie in engineering, which will contribute most to the increment of total exports. The exports of branches that are processing domestic raw materials will substantially increase, and the light industry will also maintain its significant contribution.

S. Potac then pointed out the decisive significance of implementing the results of science and technology in production and stressed that planning and the organization of work by the scientific-research base must also be subordinated to the intentions and tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as must the activity of economic production units, enterprises, researchers, technicians, economists and executives who are taking part in the realization of scientific-technical progress.

The growth of expenditures for developing science and technology -- minus the investments -- in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be faster than the growth of the national income, compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan: It will amount to approximately Kcs 92 billion for the entire quinquennium, that is, to more than 3 percent of the annual national income.

The comparability of the results of scientific-technical advance with world development and their application in production with a higher contribution to the creation of resources must become the criteria for judging the effectiveness of scientific-technical advancement.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we continue to count on the contribution of our inventors' and improvers' activities as a significant source of raising the technical standards and quality of production and of saving fuels, energy and materials.

The investment policy for the Seventh 5-Year Plan proceeds from the needs of the advancement of our national economy and its possibilities. The resources created and the concept of their use do not provide for expanding capital construction. According to estimates, the average annual investment volume will not surpass the level of 1980 and will remain in the range of Kcs 135-150 billion.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan capital construction will be oriented primarily toward ensuring the fuel-energy resources, toward intensifying production, realizing the planned structural changes in production, achieving the state target programs, utilizing scientific-technical development and ensuring self-sufficiency in foodstuffs production.

S. Potac simultaneously stressed that the improvement of the entire investing processing must go hand in hand with better use of existing production assets.

He then proceeded to deal with matters of ensuring living standards.

We have achieved, he said, an extremely high satisfaction of needs paid from the social funds. For instance, social security payments increased 26 percent during the last 5 years; mother-and-child care payments increased 17 percent, and children's allowances 19 percent.

The number of medical doctors and places in daycare centers and kindergartens has been constantly increasing. The number of citizens per medical doctor dropped from 366 in 1975 to 310 in 1980; toward the end of 1980, the daycare centers cared for 90,000 babies, and the kindergartens for 695,000 children. The citizens' housing situation and the structure of the housing fund have improved. Almost two million citizens are living in apartments completed during the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

During the last 5 years the expenditures for schools increased 28 percent; their increase is connected with the reorganization of the school system, the introduction of apprenticeships concluded by secondary school graduation certificates [maturita], and the growing number of pupils in higher schools. The secondary schools have 331,000 pupils, that is, 13 percent more than in 1975; the university-level schools have 147,000 students, that is, 23 percent more than in 1975.

In realizing the policy of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the sphere of living standards, a most important condition will be the consistent adherence to the socialist principle of remunerating according to merit and of differentiating wages according to the quantity, quality and social significance of the work accomplished.

That is why the production, the organization of services and the domestic trade must enrich their output of better and technically more perfect industrial commodities as well as expand the volume, quality and promptness of the services provided.

As for the products of the food industry, it will be necessary to expand the sales of industrially prepared foodstuffs for direct household consumption, to increase the percentage of better brands of commodities and to diversify the range of food products.

Even in the midst of the more complicated economic situation, we are planning to keep the citizens' consumption paid from social funds on the same level. Apart from that, the people working in enterprises and organizations are receiving further advantages from the resources of the fund of cultural and social needs.

Free school education and medical services have already been taken for granted by our population. At the same time, it is only in the CSSR that, besides free medical treatment, we are providing all medical drugs and special medical materials free. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan more than Kcs 230 billion will be spent for these two basic branches of social consumption, excluding capital construction. The total amount spent from social resources in the cultural sphere will amount to more than Kcs 30 billion in the Seventh 5-Year Plan (without investments).

The monetary allowances paid out for retirement and health insurance, as well as assistance to families with several children, will amount to more than Kcs 71 billion next year. A comparison with the most developed capitalist states shows the high level of society's care for families with several children. This particularly applies to the amount of family allowances, subsidies on the birth of a child, paid maternity leave, wage tax deductions, rent reductions and so forth.

Housing conditions will continue to improve. The construction of 400,000-550,000 apartments is envisaged in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Within the framework of comprehensive housing construction, 40,000-50,000 apartments under socialist ownership will be modernized.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan considerable means will be spent for improving living conditions, particularly in the mining districts of the North Bohemia Region, in the Ostrava area, the Sokolov district; the area around Ziar nad Hronom and elsewhere.

In keeping with the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions, the law envisages a proportionate development and consolidation of the unified Czechoslovak economy. In determining the basic national economy proportions -- in the dynamics and structure of the growth of material resources and their distribution and use -- the plan proceeds from the conditions and possibilities existing in the development of the two national republics and of individual areas.

The law charges us with ensuring the key tasks of the unified Czechoslovak economy and with orienting the economic development on the territories of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics in this direction. On this basis, and in harmony with the manpower resources and the existing basic operating assets, the economic advance in the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] will be more rapid. Its share in the creation of all-national resources will also increase in the coming years. Industrial production, as the basic branch for creating the social product, will increase 12-16 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], and 18-23 percent in the SSR.

The CSSR Government, S. Potac said in conclusion, will be pushing consistently for an improvement of the standards of management and organizational work in ensuring the plan on all management levels. Decisive attention must be devoted to the quality of plans in ministerial sectors, economic production units and enterprises.

The successful realization of basic goals and tasks, as set down in the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, demands a full commitment, deep working enthusiasm, qualitatively new working methods and the unification of the efforts of executives, workers, technicians, cooperative farmers and people working in all national economy branches. The economic managements, together with the bodies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, must establish -- in all working places, all plants, enterprises and organizations -- the necessary conditions for the working people's active participation in the creation, fulfillment and overfulfillment of economic plans by making use of new forms and methods of developing working initiative, socialist competition and the improvers' movement.

The CSSR Government will do everything to fulfill the basic goals and tasks which follow from the general line of building the advanced socialist society and from the 16th CPCZ Congress resolutions in the field of economic and social advance, in the interests of the happy life of the people in our beautiful socialist fatherland.

On behalf of the CSSR Government, I recommend that the Federal Assembly approve the submitted draft law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Chnoupek Remarks Cited

AU191017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 2

["(KV)"-signed report on the third joint session of the Federal Assembly Chambers on 16 December in Prague]

[Excerpts] Agreement With International Treaties and Accords

The deputies of the two chambers expressed agreement with several signed treaties on friendship and cooperation. The occasion was attended by (Rabbani Afghan Burna), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the CSSR; Berhanu Jember, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to the CSSR with residence in Berlin; and Ahmad Ibrahim al-Akbari, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the CSSR.

The treaties on friendship and cooperation concerned were between the CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; the People's Republic of Angola; socialist Ethiopia; and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. At the same time, the deputies expressed approval of the consular accord and the treaty on legal assistance in civil and penal matters with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the consular accord with socialist Ethiopia.

The importance, significance and beneficial nature of all these international legal acts were substantiated by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Among other things, he stressed that they all proceed from the well-proved principles of our foreign policy, which grant a vast scope for developing mutual relations of cooperation and friendship between socialist countries and the states which are building the foundations of a socially just society.

They also provide opportunity for consolidating collaboration in the sphere of international relations and for intensifying joint efforts for realizing peaceful coexistence and international detente.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, also substantiated the accord on eliminating all forms of discriminating against women, signed last year in Copenhagen.

Husak Closes Session

LD300050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] In a letter sent today, Gustav Husak, president of the republic, informed the Federal Assembly Presidium that under Article 69 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation he declares the autumn session of the Federal Assembly closed on 31 December 1981.

CPCZ CENTRAL CONTROL, AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS

AU151246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 81 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission Has Held a Meeting"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Dec (Z) -- The fourth session of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, presided over by its chairman, Miroslav Capka, was held in Prague on Thursday.

The commission discussed the results of a check on the fulfillment of measures adopted to verify the attitudes of communists and party organizations toward ensuring extraction in the North Bohemia brown coal basin. From the check it emerged that better conditions for extraction are being created, but a decisive turn for the better in comprehensively ensuring the basin's development has not occurred.

The check revealed the need for a more exacting approach by the communists to the fulfillment of party and government resolutions, to improving the management and the control on the part of the ministries, economic production units and enterprises and the need to pay more attention to issues connected with stabilizing manpower. The check also revealed the possibilities of further increasing the effectiveness of the work of party organizations, communists and of the working people in ensuring the extraction of coal for the national economy.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission further discussed the results of the check on the fulfillment of the CPCZ Central Committee resolutions on cadres and personnel work aimed at creating cadre reserves. Despite the positive results achieved, in many quarters there are formalistic approaches, a lack of purpose and planning, especially regarding training young talented persons, workers and women for leading functions.

The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission pointed out the necessity of consistently fulfilling the principles governing the selection and training of cadre reserves; their importance increases in connection with achieving the demanding tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The commission further devoted itself to a report on dealing with recommendations arising from the annual membership meetings, party conferences and the 16th party congress by the CPCZ Central Committee departments. It took a position on the 1982 CPCZ budget and discussed the results of the check on the management [hospodareni] of the North Moravia regional party organization. The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission approved the plan of its work for next year. In the spirit of the party statutes, it will help to implement the programmatic line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and consistently realize the resolutions of the party Central Committee.

REAGAN SANCTION AGAINST USSR REPORTED, ANALYZED

Sanctions Reported

LD300024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The U.S. President has announced that economic sanctions are being taken against the USSR. Reagan justified this by saying that the USSR had played a part in the introduction of a state of emergency in Poland. He announced that the export of crude oil industry equipment and machinery needed for gas pipelines, intended for the USSR, would be suspended. Talks about a long-term agreement on grain deliveries will be postponed, the export of electronic equipment will be suspended and the flights of the Soviet airline will not be received in the United States. Reagan claimed at the same time that Washington was striving for mutually advantageous relations of a constructive kind with the USSR and that it wanted to carry on with the high-level dialogue.

Sanctions 'Negligible'

LD300926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] The U.S. President has announced economic sanctions against the USSR on the pretext that the USSR supports the continued state of emergency in Poland. He stated that the landing of Soviet planes in the United States will be prohibited. The talks on the new Soviet-U.S. grain agreement will be postponed. The export of electronic goods and other developed technologies will be banned, and the energy and technical-scientific agreements will not be renewed either. Apart from this, the export of machines needed for the construction of mineral oil industry installations and gas pipelines will be stopped.

U.S. commentators stress that these measures are of negligible practical significance. They recall that the ban of the export of oil and gas industry installations is connected with the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. Washington tried to get the West European countries to renounce the deal, but the FRG and the other states were not willing to do so.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. POLISH POLICY 29 DEC

LD300026 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] I do not know whether you have noticed that as the days go by and as the signs of a slow normalization of the situation in Poland are multiplying, more is being said in Washington about the failure of the state of emergency. It is claimed that, as a result of the failure of this -- and now I am quoting verbatim a statement by one of the American assistant secretaries of state -- intervention by the USSR becomes inevitable.

It is obvious that the Reagan government assesses the events in Poland from the point of view of opposition to the USSR and the hard line pursued so far. The fact that the U.S. leadership has always looked for an excuse to back up this hard line, well, there is nothing new in this. This explains the fact that while President Reagan was preparing to make a statement on the events in Poland at the end of last week, it was leaked well in advance that the expected sanctions would be directed not only against Poland but also against the USSR. In the end, this did not happen. The President announced the imposition of measures directed only against Poland.

However, the special Washington task group dealing with the situation in Poland is holding one session after another and Reagan is preparing to announce further measures. The question is how far the U.S. leadership intends to go with antidetente measures, and another question concerns what the results may be. After all, Eagleburger, assistant secretary for European affairs, tried recently to make the West European allies accept the U.S. point of view, though he was by no means completely successful in this.

POLISH OFFICIAL SAYS WALESA NOT INTERNED

LD292212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] There are no strikes or protest actions anywhere in Poland at present. This was stated by the deputy chief of the main political administration of the Polish Armed Forces at a press conference he held jointly with the government spokesman in Warsaw. General Szacilo reiterated that the Military Council of National Salvation was enjoying the trust of the majority of society. He stated that this body recognized the leading role of the PZPR and that the party was exercizing its function of guidance through the party members who were in the council.

Replying to questions, it was stated that 5,055 [as heard] persons had been interned since the introduction of the state of emergency and that more than 580 of these had already been set free. Urban, the government spokesman, said that the chairman of Solidarity had not been interned but his movements had been restricted.

KOROM, HOROV WELCOME USSR'S ANDROPOV 29 DEC

LD291146 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Dec (MTI) -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the Soviet Union, arrived in Budapest for a brief official friendship visit, on December 28.

At eastern railway station the guest was welcomed by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior.

GDR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' OFFICIAL VISITS 22 DEC

LD222104 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Dec (MTI) -- Hans Sattler, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and head of the office in charge of youth questions, who paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Janos Barabas, secretary of the State Youth Committee, returned home on Tuesday.

During his stay he had discussions with senior officials of the secretariat of the state youth committee about experiences and actual questions of the youth political activity. The two state youth organizations signed an agreement of cooperation for boosting bilateral relations. Hans Sattler was seen by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and deputy premier; by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and by Robert Cravero, deputy president of the National Planning Office.

ALBANIAN PREMIER SHEHU'S SUICIDE REPORTED 19 DEC

LD191852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Albania's premier has died. According to Tirana radio, Mehmet Shehu suffered from a nervous attack and committed suicide. Shehu had led the Albanian government since 1954. At the time of the Spanish Civil War he had a leading post with the Republican forces and later was one of the organizers of the struggle against the Fascist occupation of Albania. Shehu was 68.

BRIEFS

WORKPLAN WITH AUSTRIA -- A Hungarian-Austrian intergovernmental scientific and technical cooperation workplan for the next 2 years was signed yesterday in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Dec 81 p 8 AU]

URBAN, SZACKO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 29 DEC

Urban Remarks

LD292110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1520 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Recorded remarks by Jerzy Urban, Polish Government press spokesman, at a 29 December press conference for foreign journalists at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] I would like to demonstrate to you [words indistinct] the image of Poland which is published in the mass media in the West, for instance, about Walesa. AFP writes: Solidarity leaders have been interned including Walesa; LA STAMPA: Walesa attempted to escape from the house in which he was interned; BBC: Walesa began a hunger strike on Saturday; AFP: Walesa is reported to have suffered a heart attack when he learned about the "Wujek" mine victims -- it is interesting here we have simultaneously a heart attack and a hunger strike. [passage indistinct]

One should note that the canard about the death of Mazowiecki has been properly denied, because Mazowiecki is feeling well. [passage indistinct] The French radio reports: The USSR informed the United States about martial law in Poland 2 days before the law was declared. (?It is interesting) what sources were used here by the French radio. [passage indistinct] There are numerous cases of arrests and beatings of priests. No one died at the Katowice steelworks; as you know the fatalities were limited to seven people from the "Wujeck" mine.

As far as the suggestion that priests are being arrested is concerned, it is totally absurd for anyone to think this who knows the circumstances in Poland even a little bit -- this is simply impossible if only because of the repercussions it would cause in the community. I would like to say here that, although beating priests or anyone else is nonsense, the fact is that following the introduction of martial law one priest was arrested in Poland in Koszalin Voivodship for slandering the state authorities while delivering his sermon. This news is from the day before yesterday and this is the one and only case of this sort. [passage indistinct] This lie caused, of course, an enormous response; this is a lie [words indistinct] of course Kuron and Michnik are interned but I am authorized to state that not a hair on their heads has been harmed. [passage indistinct]

Warsaw Radio Coverage

LD291950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1810 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Report on press conference for foreign journalists held at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 29 December; attended by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban and Maj Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, authorized to speak by the Military Council of National Salvation, with a portion of Szacilo's remarks recorded]

[Text] To begin with General Szacilo reminded those present of the course of events on 13 December this year and the motives for the introduction of martial law in our country. Here is what Tadeusz Szacilo said on this subject:

[Begin recording] First of all I would like to recall and confirm that martial law in Poland is of a temporary nature and was introduced in view of the catastrophic economic situation and a highly acute political situation in the country. Thus martial law was forced by necessities of higher order. That is why the fundamental objectives to be achieved during the duration of martial law are the stabilization of the political and economic situation of the country, the ensuring of law, order and internal security, and the ensuring of intensified protection of the basic interests of the state and citizenry.

During that period of time, we set ourselves the target of ensuring the effective activity of the authorities, the state administration and the national economy. Needless to say martial law introduces an entirely novel social situation in the country as well as an entirely different legal situation.

All restrictions which were introduced assist these primary objectives which I listed. The main point of these restrictions is directed against those who were planning to dismantle the socialist state. I would also like to stress the legality of the activities of the Military Council of National Salvation. Martial law was introduced not against the constitutional power but in the name of its defense. These truths are universally known. I only repeated them on the basis of published documents.

I would like to stress that the situation in Poland during the past few months aroused immense interest in the world. Different views were disseminated in the mass information media, depending on the political views of journalists and also the political characteristic of the disseminating agencies. They were expressing both a state of admiration for the situation in Poland, and discussing the maturity of the Polish nation. But there were also views saying that Poland was the sick man of Europe. The continuation and maintenance of such a state would have been highly dangerous for Poland. [end recording]

Most of the questions asked by the journalists related to the current situation in the country, the recently ended strikes, the fate of those interned and prospects for the further development of the country in martial law conditions.

The government press spokesman Jerzy Urban stated among other things that the duration of martial law depends above all on the people themselves, on the understanding of the need for peaceful work for the country, which is the prerequisite for the restoration of order and implementation of economic and social reforms. The decision to introduce martial law was brought about by the plotting activities of the Solidarity leadership. These activities came to light among others during the debate of the National Commission [KK] Presidium in Radom and the KK in Gdansk as well as in numerous statements by leaders of that organization, including those in the press.

Today we have the first day of calm, the first day without strikes and other protests. Thus the first objective of martial law was implemented, Jerzy Urban said. He also told those present that throughout the country 5,050 people were interned. Out of these, 580 were already released. The main objective of internment was to make it impossible for those affected to carry out political activity.

Jerzy Urban also spoke about the phenomenon of disinformation applied by the Western mass media concerning events in Poland. In these media there is a kind of second picture of Poland, an unreal Poland, in which savage terror reigns, mass arrests are carried out and internment camps are set up.

Such information is also being dissemintated by serious press agencies, including Reuter, UPI, AFP and broadcasting stations. All this news is untrue.

There were only seven fatalities in the Wujek colliery. In Gdansk one person died who took part in street demonstrations. In all the events in Poland there have been only eight victims, though even that number was surely unnecessary. This is painful for us.

Gen Tadeusz Szacilo also spoke about the economic blockade which President Ronald Reagan intends to apply against Poland, and about his recent Christmas statement on Poland. General Szacilo said that the speech was an example of the classical, selective U.S. policy. That policy comes out in defense of human rights where this is advantageous for the United States.

On the other hand he positively assessed the attitude of many West European governments and particular the stance of French President Francois Mitterrand. Contrary to the United States, this stance is characterized by restraint and rationality.

Urban Denies Media Reports

LD292144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Recorded remarks by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, and Maj Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, authorized to speak by the Military Council of National Salvation, at a 29 December press conference for foreign journalists at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]

[Text] [Szacilo] I would like to confirm yet again in a very official manner that the formation of the Military Council of National Salvation and its tackling of a very responsible, difficult and downright historical mission constituted an exceptionally difficult decision. This decision was taken for the sake of socialist renewal. Our army enjoys historically-molded esteem in society. This social esteem and prestige was based on the whole postwar period. The army was always in the line of main national aspirations and we will do nothing that might contradict the interests of our nation or the needs of our society.

[Unindentified reporter] The correspondents asked many questions. In addition Minister Urban discussed numerous unconfirmed views about our country which are being disseminated by the Western mass media.

[Urban] The BBC reported: more than 200 persons have so far been killed in Poland; many internees are suffering from typhoid and gangrene; students who were detained were beaten up. The BBC and French radio: According to church sources the number of those imprisoned is in excess of 45,000; they are staying in deplorable sanitary conditions. Radio Canada said: There are more and more instances of gangrene in concentration camps in Poland. I cannot understand at all what this story about gangrene is. However, what is more important is that formulations of the type used by Radio Canada -- that methods are being used which older people remember from fascist times -- are exceptionally insulting for the Polish authorities because in Poland the concept of fascism and fascist methods and also the concept of concentration camps have connotations connected with genocide and with an extraordinary drama of the Polish nation. These are things which are offensive to the highest degree and are irresponsible.

Again, the BBC and French Radio repeated that there were 200 fatal victims. A correspondent of the Finnish daily HELSINGIN SANOMAT wrote: I quote a statement made by a surgeon at one of the Warsaw hospitals: Operations were carried out on a certain number of workers shot in the legs. In Warsaw no one has been shot in the legs. Thousands of people have been put in training grounds, reports the BBC, in tents. There are brutal interrogations and beatings. One cannot fathom where the idiotic piece of gossip comes from about some people being interned in stadiums [staidon] and in tents. I presume that this is quite simply an idea transferred from the events in Chile where following the assassination of Allende, following the coup d'etat, people were put into stadiums. This image was quite simply transferred from there, where the climatic conditions are completely different, to attribute this to the Polish authorities and to create a mood of grimness.

Urban Comments on Internees

LD300900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, a press conference was held yesterday for foreign journalists. Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban reported that a total of about 5,000 people have been interned. Approximately 600 of thse have been released. In Warsaw alone, 384 people were interned; of these 40 have been released.

At the moment, there is no possibility of meeting with the internees. Nonetheless, there are no internment camps in Poland; there are only isolation centers.

Members of the Solidarity leadership are in one of the holiday homes [of the type formerly sponsored by the trade unions].

The stay of the internees is regulated by the relevant regulations issued by the Justice Ministry in the form of a directive; and they are being observed. The internees have contacts with their families and are also making use of legal counsel.

LABOR MINISTRY ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON WORK TIME

LD292136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Communique issued by the Polish Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs]

[Text] In accordance with regulations issued by the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the following principles on work time during 1982 are introduced in units of the socialized economy not included under militarization:

General Principles

The span of work time amounts on average to 42 hours a week. The number of additional days free of work amount to 38 for those who work 8 hours on working Saturdays, or 34 for those who work 6 hours on working Saturdays. In case of need -- the need to introduce production activity or service activity of the works enterprise through 6 days of the week including Saturdays -- the work schedules of various employees or groups of employees should envisage the exploitation of an additional work-free day on other working days of the week, in such a way that -- given a 5-day working week for employees -- the even staffing of work posts is made possible throughout 6 working days in the week.

The work schedules and the dates for additional work-free days are established by the managers of works enterprises on the basis of guidelines by the relevant ministers, the chiefs of the central offices, voivodas and voivodship town mayors.

The weekly work time of employees who during 1981 worked more than 40 hours a week remains unchanged. The principles for awarding additional work-free days for these employees are established by the relevant minister or head of the central office, in agreement with the minister of labor, wages and social affairs.

During the period of martial law, the managers of works enterprises may deviate from the application of reduced working time and also demand work on work-free days, if this is necessary in order to implement the tasks arising from martial law.

Work Time in State Offices

Employees of state offices are duty bound during martial law to a 6-day, 42-hour working week. The work schedule for employees of ministries and central offices on the various days of the week is as follows:

Monday to Friday: 0830 - 1630 Saturdays: 0830 - 1300.

The work schedules of employees of the regional administration, ensuring efficient service and the normal working rhythm of offices, are established by the voivodas and voivodship town mayors.

Work Time in Conditions Which Are Particularly Harsh and Detrimental to Health

Employees working in conditions which are particularly harsh or detrimental to health retain the span of work time in force in 1981. This means that employees whose daily worktime was 6 hours, should be employed: in a 6-day working week, for 36 hours; in a 5-day working week, for 30 hours.

For employees whose daily work time amounts to 7 hours, the total work time in a 6-day working week should amount to 41 or 40 hours, and in a 5-day working week to 35 hours.

The above mentioned group of employees must not be employed on an overtime basis.

Work Time for the Disabled of the First and Second Groups

Beginning 1 January 1982, for all employees included under the first or second group of the disabled -- irrespective of the place of employment -- all Saturdays are work-free days, and the daily worktime amounts to 7 hours.

A reduction of working time cannot bring a decrease in earnings. In connection with this the hourly rates of personal classification are increased in proportion to the shortening of work time.

At the same time, employees who are disabled according to the first or second group, have been awarded additional paid holidays amounting to 10 working days in every calendar year. These employees gain the right to the first paid holiday after working for 1 year.

The above issues are regulated in detail by the directive of the Council of Ministers dated 18 December 1981, on work time and the principles for introducing in the socialized works enterprises additional work-free days in 1982; directive No 52 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers dated 28 December 1981, on the work time of employees in state offices; resolution No 35 of the Council of Ministers dated 16 February 1981, on the work time of employees working in conditions which are particularly harsh and detrimental to health, whose authority has been extended to 1982; and directive of the Council of Ministers dated 11 December 1981, on the work time and paid additional holidays for employees attributed to the first or second group of the disabled.

AMENDED SUPPLY PRICES EFFECTIVE 1 JAN ANNOUNCED

LD291802 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] In accordance with the resolution by the Council of Ministers and the assumptions of economic reform, beginning 1 January 1982 amended supply prices will be in effect for raw and other materials, other means of production as well as for payments for power and goods transportation.

The new price indexes, which will be in force in the supply turnover, envisage a considerable rise in prices for the basic means of production, and to a certain degree they will influence the price of market items.

The regulation of supply prices will be of enormous significance for the success of the economic reform in Poland. In this case economists have been, and are, entirely in agreement. If we were to maintain for a longer period the current prices of materials, raw materials fuels and power, they state, then any economic calculation, a cost estimation, would be only a fiction.

The new supply prices for means of production should make possible a correct evaluation of the effectiveness of the processing industry from the point of view of export profitability and it also mobilizing reserves, and obtaining the most favorable prices possible in foreign trade.

For these reasons the commission for matters of the economic reform has decided that as the basis for establishing the new supply prices it is necessary to accept, in as broad a range as possible, the prices occurring in foreign trade with the countries of the so-called second payments area [drugi obszar platniczy]. Thus a system resembling that Hungarian model was accepted.

The scale of the price operation under way is very considerable. It is estimated that the implementation of the reform will cause a rise in the supply prices by a total of as much as Z2.3 trillion. Thus for example the price of one ton of crude oil will grow from the current Z2,000 to around Z13,400.

In turn, the price of hard coal for the power industry will cost on average Z1,870 compared with the Z467 up until now. The prices of gas fuels, oil products, coke and lignite will also increase, as well as raw materials and metal products, sawn wood and timber, cement and other building materials, as well as cellulose, paper and non-ferrous metals, and many materials for the chemical industry.

The reform of supply prices is reflected in the level of costs and the profitability not only of the means of production but also of market goods and services for the population. It is calculated that the growth in the cost of production of market goods, because of the supply price reform, will amount to around Z300-460 billion.

The point is that the reform of supply prices is connected closely with the new principles of the functioning of state enterprises. According to these, the prices of most market items, especially of the so-called non-foodstuffs, will be treated as free, namely fixed freely by the producers, without the interference of the state. It is obvious that in these conditions prices must cover the cost of production and guarantee a relevant profit for the enterprise. In other words, they must be profitable prices. Therefore, too, it is necessary to reckon on the fact that as a result of the reform in supply prices, the retail prices will also successively rise.

MILITARY COUNCIL MEMBER MEETS WITH YOUTH UNION

LD291928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Members of the Presidium of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] today met with Lt Col Pilot Miroslaw Hermaszewski, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, in Warsaw. Also taking part in the meeting were chairmen of voivodship ZSMP boards.

Miroslaw Hermaszewski reported on the sociopolitical situation in the country pointing out, among other things, the gradual stabilization and normalization of the situation. Against this background, he stressed that although in the past few days one could see various positive changes one must at the same time continue to be vigilant as regards attempts, which are occurring here and there, to disrupt law and public order. One must know how to perceive evil. Lieutenant Colonel Hermaszewski devoted much attention to presenting the current tasks and current issues being tackled by the Military Council of National Salvation.

On behalf of the council, he expressed appreciation for the attitude, activity and initiative being shown by links and echelons and members of the ZSMP. Miroslaw Hermaszewski also pointed to the fact that the Military Council of National Salvation can see and is analyzing the needs of young citizens, and in connection with this it is undertaking and will undertake specific decisions.

Answering numerous questions, Lieutenant Colonel Hermaszewski described some of the directions of the work being done by the council, among other things with the economic situation.

The meeting with Lieutenant Colonel Hermaszewski was preceded by a session of the Presidium of the Main Board of the ZSMP which assessed the activities of the links and echelons of the union in the period after the introduction of martial law. Particular recognition was given to the increasingly numerous undertakings of ZSMP members aimed at normalizing the situation, particularly in factories, villages and parishes.

RECENT ZSL MEETING, CONFERENCES REPORTED

Manilowski Chairs Session

LD291534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The current situation, and tasks of agriculture are the main topics examined by the conference of chairmen of voivodship committees of the ZSL being held in Warsaw today.

Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, is chairing the proceedings. A great deal of attention has been focused on maintaining and increasing industrial aid to agriculture, especially aid from the engineering and chemical industries and from handicrafts. Heads of ministries and organizations concerned submitted information on this to the participants in the conference.

The second stage of the proceedings is devoted to examining of the current sociopolitical situation in the country and the role and tasks of the ZSL.

Conference on Agriculture

LD292344 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The current situation in and tasks of agriculture were the main topics of today's conference in Warsaw of the chairmen of voivodship committees of the United Peasant Party.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki said that the passing year -- though a good one from the harvest point of view -- compared to the disastrous previous year should be regarded as average, if one considers it from the viewpoint of the average over many years.

The fundamental intentions of aid for agriculture given by the engineering industry, were presented by Minister of Mining and the Engineering Industry Zbigniew Szalajda.

From the report by Minister of the Chemical and Light Industry Jan Knapik, it transpires that a small increase in deliveries of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers is envisaged for next year, as well as an improvement in supplies of plant protection means. Tires for agricultural machinery should be increased by 40 percent compared with this year.

Summing up the first part of the conference, Roman Malinowski said the actions undertaken by the government must be both long-term and ad hoc in character.

WESTERN MEDIA REPORTS ON SITUATION REBUFFED

LD292327 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Some observations on tall stories about developments here in Poland:

Events in Poland are frontpage copy in newspapers around the world. They are also the subject of many an editorial. Often these are spiced with half truths and half falsehoods. Take the story in Monday's London TIMES, for example. In effect, the paper says that the state of martial law forced on Poland has swept away the achievements of the past 14 months. This means, according to the TIMES, that the ruling communist party here must concede to the elaboration of new methods of governing based on negotiations with society. Completely unknown is the basis for such presumptions.

Indeed, the facts are easy to check out. In his radio-television address to the nation on 13 December, General Wojciech Jaruzelski declared on behalf of the Military Council of National Salvation that there will be no return to the political, social and economic practices of pre-August 1980. He reaffirmed the permanency of the democracy-oriented transformations which had taken place here. He also underscored the ongoing timeliness of the idea for national accord, an idea launched and propagated by the Polish United Workers Party. Furthermore, General Jaruzelski pointed to the possibility -- indeed the urgency -- for creating a front of national understanding and accord in which there would be a place for all social forces truly interested in the socialist renewal of public life.

That address to the nation had all the hallmarks and should be considered an obligatory program. Where can one find in that the tiniest hint that the achievements of the past 16 months have been erased? True, martial law has entailed the temporary suspension of trade union activities, but that is a result stemming from simple logic. First, the Solidarity trade union voiced its interest in the front of national accord. Then it began to twist and squirm out of its pledges. Then it raised one obstacle after another, shifting from the idea of agreement and understanding to that of confrontation. All this was compounded by all sorts of Solidarity noises about methods of how to take over power. A general strike was planned; weapons were collected; combat squads were being formed.

The proclamation of martial law cut short the preparations for fratricidal war, and yet within the framework of martial law a whole number of agreements which the government had previously reached with the unions and with society in general are in the process of being implemented. Here is just one example: As of 1 January of the new year there will be increases in the incomes for those in the lowest earning brackets and for those receiving pensions and similar annuities. Then, the long-awaited, long-discussed comprehensive economic reform comes on stream. The idea of national accord is in the process of materializing. This and other factors, both domestic and foreign, effectively scotch the flood of half truths and half falsehoods about Poland in the London TIMES and similar news media around the world.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL WORK CONDITIONS, SITUATION

Work Normal in Szczecin

LD292140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Life in Szczecin and the work of dozens of enterprises and institutions appear to be as if there was no martial law at all. The Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex is handling 38 vessels today, including 26 Polish vessels. The [word indistinct] of rail cars is progressing efficiently in the port. During the holiday period 1,200 cars were waiting to be expedited. Today there are not quite 400, in other words, the normal daily [word indistinct] of the port.

And one more piece of news: Out of the enterprises in Szczecin, only the Adolf Warski shipyard is not operating. The workers here have been given a holiday until 4 January. This is what management communiques say which are carried by the local press.

Situation in Silesia Normal

LD292302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Our Katowice correspondent reports: In Silesia, as throughout the country, all enterprises are working normally, although many of them are struggling with difficulties.

Yesterday, for the first time since the introduction of martial law, railroad workers sent into the interior of the country over half a million tons of coal for the power industry.

Since the beginning of December, the Silesian railroad workers have carried over 8.8 million tons of coal. Some 1.8 million tons are needed to fulfill the planned tasks.

The (?next) collieries have reported on the fulfillment of the planned tasks for this year: (Legia), Boleslaw Smialy, Jowisz, General Zawadzki, and Czerwona Gwardia. During the past 24 hours, miners have extracted almost 580,000 tons of coal.

Over the next few days a gradual growth is to be expected of extraction in the Ziemowit and Piast collieries. The latter commences normal work tomorrow.

Piast, Ziemowit Mines Recover

LD291626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] In the course of the past 24 hours, miners have extracted almost 580,000 tons of coal. In the next few days it is expected that there will be a further gradual growth in coal extraction. This will be possible thanks to the recovery of a proper production rhythm by the Piast and Ziemowit mines. This year, miners will extract 161 million tons of coal; the technical extraction possibilities of mines is estimated to be 175 million tons.

TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA ON HUTA KATOWICE STRIKE

LD291452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1306 GMT 29 Dec 81

[From the regional press review]

[Excerpts] In Monday's edition of TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA I found a reporters account of recent dramatic events which were played out on the site of the Huta Katowice. The title of the report: Huta Katowice Sets About Regular Production. The author, Waldemar Wasilewski, writes:

The Huta Katowice is working. All the productive sections have been set in motion. On 23 December, as we reported in the Christmas edition of our paper, the forces of order of the Citizens' Militia [MO], together with soldiers of the People's Army of Poland, restored order and calm in this enterprise. It is estimated that over 2,000 persons took part in the final phase of blocking the steelworks. As we learn from the Katowice Voivodship MO Headquarters the operation to unblock the combine went on very efficiently despite the fact that the organizers of the occupation tried to persuade part of the workforce that remained in some of the production halls to offer resolute resistance.

The occupation of the buildings had been prepared very carefully beforehand, as is shown, among other things, by the storing up of a large amount of food, including cans and even dried sausage and salami. Preparations were also made to wage combat at close quarters. There were various kinds of cudgels, dangerous bottles containing petrol and other such things.

In order to force a way through these obstacles heavy military equipment was used. It made short work of the barricades that had been raised, opening up access to the steelworks to the militarized divisions of the Polish Army.

Following explanations given by the plenipotentiary of the Polish Army, people left the buildings they had occupied. The majority of those leaving the steelworks had their identity cards checked. Those who possessed no documents and the organizers of the blockade at the works were detained. Representatives of the voivodship MO headquarters stress that during the entire operation, which was carried out in the Huta Katowice, not once were means of direct coercion employed. There was simply no need to do so. No one at all was hurt. Once the action had been completed part of the forces of order remained in the steelworks in order to carry out investigative activities under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office and in order to secure the buildings and installations of the steelworks.

During the investigative activities, other organizers of the occupation who were hiding in the sewers, were detained. The prosecutor's organs issued writs for the arrest of the instigators and leaders of the action. So far, the collegium for misdemeanors has punished over 300 persons for participation in the strike.

Sunday, 27 December. The steelworks awakens from its lethargy. According to the deputy director of the combine, Magister and Engineer Bogdan (Rolomejski), almost 75 percent of the workforce required for normal work turned up for the morning shift.

Understandably there has been a marginal loss in production. There are other negative consequences of the standstill: A great deal of fire-resistant material was destroyed, for instance.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP FEES DISCONTINUED

AU291243 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] PAP -- In connection with the chairman of the Council of Ministers Order No 51 of 13 December 1981 on the suspension of the activity of trade unions and some public organizations for the duration of martial law (MONITOR POLSKI No 30, item 273), the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, in agreement with the minister of finance, explains that the practice of deducting workers' trade union fees from payrolls has been discontinued.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MARTIAL LAW VIOLATORS

12 Protest Leaders Arrested

LD291142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Our Katowice correspondent, Janusz Kucik, reports that maintenance and rescue services are working at the Piast colliery today. The purpose of their work is to prepare normal extraction work beginning tomorrow. After the full extraction capacity is reached the Piast workforce will produce more than 17,000 tons of coal daily.

All participants in the protest action which ended yesterday have undergone medical examination since a prolonged stay underground in a mine is harmful to health. It has been necessary to place four of them in a hospital.

Twelve of the most active organizers of the protest action were arrested by the Military Prosecutor's Office.

Local Officials Recalled

LD292300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Summary] We are publishing the latest list of persons recalled from their posts: In Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, inter alia, the chairman of the housing cooperative in (?Cieszowo), Jan Kordula; the director of the cold storage plant in [name indistinct], Klement Adamczyk; the manager of the heating enterprise in Sandomierz, Henryk Przybylski; the manager of the gas station network in Wola Baranowska, Franciszek Moldziankowski. Regarding most of those recalled, criminal proceedings were initiated.

In Pila Voivodship: the chairman of the "Samopomoc Chlopska" cooperative store in Krajenka and the manager of the housing region of the Poznan enterprise of industrial construction No 2; and the director of a branch of the "Samopomoc Chlopska" cooperative in Wapno.

In Gorzow Voivodship: chairman of the supply and distribution cooperative in Kostrzyn.

In Konin Voivodship: manager of the enterprise for public works and housing economy in Klodawa.

In Krakow Voivodship: the deputy chairman of the "Samopomoc Chlopska" cooperative in [name indistinct].

In Biala Podlaska Voivodship: (Stanislaw Ikonik), controller of the passenger services of state motor transport in Zlotnica.

In Kielce Voivodship: chairman of the regional cooperative in [name indistinct], Mieczyslaw Orzechowski; in Szydlow, Jozef Gasior; and in Ruda Strawczynski, Stanislaw Kruczynski; and some other persons holding leading posts in regional cooperatives and agricultural circles.

Indictments, Trials Reported

LD292016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The prosecutor general's press spokesman reports that more cases involving violation of martial law regulations and decrees were tried on 28 December at military regional courts and voivodship courts, under summary proceedings. Here are some examples: The Silesian Military District Court has sentenced Andrzej Pawlik, member of the regional executive of Solidarity in Lower Silesia, to 5 years imprisonment and confiscation of his motor car, for the transportation by car of leaflets containing false information which could cause public unrest.

The Jelenia Gora Voivodship Court has sentenced Jan (Kubiczek) to 3 years in prison, for the preparation and proclamation of a strike in the construction materials factory in Boleslawiec.

In several cases, voivodship prosecutor's have sent to the prosecutor general motions for the extraordinary revision of sentences where the voivodship courts departed from summary proceedings and passed sentences of less than 3 years in prison. Other proceedings have been started. They deal chiefly with offenses of a criminal nature.

The military prosecutors have temporarily arrested, among others: Adam Warzus, member of Solidarity who was in charge of the sit-in strike in the Ziemowit hard coal mine. He forced the miners by means of threats to participate in the strike and took part in halting work in the mine and in the installation of explosives there; Hubert Zohne, member of the Solidarity Workers Committee in the Ziemowit colliery, charged with not having ceased union activity and with organizing the sit-in strike in that mine.

Further indictments under summary proceedings have been sent to regional military courts and to the voivodship courts. The Katowice Voivodship Court has received indictments against members of the editorial office of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, Zbigniew Kubisiewicz, Alksandra Trzaska, Henryk Domek, Janusz Jasiecki, Wojciech Zimowski and Andrzej Grzebieluszek, who are charged with the continuation of union activity and with editing and publishing during the strike in the Katowice steelworks, communiques and appeals as well as articles urging the killing of party members and slandering the supreme organs of the Polish People's Republic.

The same court has received indictments against nine people charged with the organization and management of the strike in the Katowice steelworks.

More on Legal Proceedings

LD292352 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The press spokesman of the prosecutor general reports that more cases of persons charged with violating the regulations of the martial law decree were tried 28 December at military district courts and voivodship courts, under summary proceedings.

The court of the Silesian Military District has sentenced Andrzej Pawlik, head of the transportation and supplies section in the NSZZ Solidarity chapter in Lower Silesia to 7 years in prison and has taken away his public rights for 5 years and his automobile after having found him guilty of transporting leaflets in his car containing false information which could arouse public unrest for dissemination.

The naval court has sentenced Marek Opas and Roman Sulewski to 3 years in prison and to the loss of public rights for 2 years and has sentenced Roman Sulewski also to a fine of Z5,000 after having found them fuilty of disseminating leaflets containing information that could arouse public unrest from an official car.

The Jelenia Gora Voivodship Court has sentenced Jan Filipek to 3 years in prison and loss of public rights for 3 years, finding him guilty of preparing and proclaiming strikes in the construction materials factory in Boleslawiec.

Further indictments have been sent under summary proceedings to military district courts and to voivdoship courts. These include indictments sent to the Katowice Voivodship Court against members of the editorial office of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC.

In addition two indictments were sent to the same court against nine persons charged with organizing and managing the strike in the Katowice steelworks and with being responsible for halting the normal production cycle and causing losses amounting to some Z.5 billion as well as preventing the part of the workforce not participating in the strike from working.

The Bielsko-Biala Voivodship prosecutor has issued arrest warrants for Patrycjusz Kosmovski, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of the Sub-Beskids region, and Waclaw Szlegier. It is suspected that even after 13 December, as members and activists of the suspended NSZZ Solidarity they have not stopped their participation in further union activities and have embarked on the organization of protest actions against the martial law already in force. They are being charged with offenses dealt with by article 46 of the State Council decree on martial law.

Two Indicted for Criminal Deeds

LD292316 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Prosecutor General's Office reports that further legal proceedings have been initiated, primarily for deeds of a criminal nature.

Among others, the following have been arrested: Andrzej Dudek, manager of a shop in Nowy Sacz, accused of promising to give members of the stocktaking commission the equivalent of $400 in return for their refraining from recording the goods surplus discovered in his shop.

An act of indictment has been submitted, under summary proceedings, to the voivodship court in Bielsko-Biala, against (Ignacy Achinger), an economist and adviser of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, and five other persons who are accused of continuing union activity, and of organizing conspiratorial action calls, and a protest action.

VARIOUS GROUPS APPEAL TO SUPPORT MILITARY COUNCIL

Veterans Urge Support

LD292100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] I shall now present to you, ladies and gentlemen, the resolutoin of the Presidium of the Warsaw Voivodship Board of ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy].

Our Warsaw ZBOWID organization has more than 80,000 combatants of all units as members. These members paved the way for the reconstruction of an independent and sovereign Polish state on many fronts of World War II paying with blood and waging many battles. These facts place on us -- former soldiers of the Home Army, of peasant battalions, of the People's Guard, of the People's Army, soldiers of the First and Second Armies of the Polish People's Army and of the Polish Armed Forces in the West, prisoners of concentration camps -- the moral duty to repeat with full force today, at a time of deep political crisis, the words of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski: Let us stop through our joint efforts the specter of a civil war. Let us not erect barricades in those places where a bridge is needed. We appeal particularly to youngpeople whose fervour, selflessness and commitment in public affairs should be directed not at annihilating the achievements of the older generation but should be used as a constructive force for developing a just and democratic system of socialist government in our country.

Let us view with understanding the present harsh restrictions in our civic freedoms. They are prompted by a higher need. They are a choice of the lesser of two evils. Let us respect the honor and uniform of Polish soldiers. Today, they are carrying out a difficult and responsible duty which is necessary to prevent the disintegration of the state. Let us remove the prophets of confrontation from influence on our political life. Let us do everything we can to make sure that the conditions for rescinding martial law in our country come about as quickly as possible.

SD Calls for Support

LD291846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee Presidium was held in Warsaw today. The meeting discussed the politico-economic situation in the country, and -- on the basis, among other things, of reports by SD voivodship committees -- the internal situation within the party. It was stated that we should resolutely support the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation through actions aimed at bringing about calm, harmony and public order.

Martial law calls for particularly strict observance of the legal order that has been introduced. The echelons of the SD should develop cooperation with the local military authorities and work for closer interparty cooperation. The SD Central Committee Presidium stated that the programmatic policy worked out at the 12th party congress serves democratic renewal and the introduction of economic reform. The activity of the echelons and links of the SD should aim at creating the conditions for overcoming the crisis and for restoration of the country's economic potential in order to satisfy the most urgent needs of the public. In this respect no small tasks face small-scale production, including handicraft, for whose proper functioning the right conditions have to be created. So members should create through their attitude a climate of discretion and responsibility for the further fate of the country and the party of calm and mutual respect, and through honest and strenuous work they should contribute to overcoming the economic crisis.

The SD Central Committee Presidium decided to call off the plenary session of the party's Central Committee scheduled for 5 January next year. The date of the plenary session will be determined at a later time.

Solidarity Activists on Support

LD291916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] According to PAP, NSZZ Solidarity activists from Opole Voivodship have made statements, the contents of which we quote: Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Works Commission in the locomotive shed of the Polish state railways in Opole, said among other things:

Acting in the Works Commission of the Solidarity trade union, I remained a loyal citizen of the Polish People's Republic. I stated my support for the socialist system defined in the Constitution. I resolutely dissociated myself from all those activists who conducted damaging and hostile activity against the authorities. I grieve over the fact that, as a chairman I allowed myself in March 1981 to (?take part in) a warning strike which was pointless. Had I known what goal was the guiding principle of the top people in our union, I would not have been a member of it. I support the legal order defined in the decree issued by the Military Council of National Salvation. I commit myself to observe it and call on all railwaymen to do the same. National accord is real and possible in Poland.

(Ireneusz Just), chairman of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the Silesian leather industry said among other things:

In these difficult days of martial law an enormous responsibility lies on activists of the trade unions. No one has exempted us from moral responsibility for the fate of the member of our union, for the future.

That is why I appeal for reflection on the future of our country. Our postwar history has had enough victims. There can be no reversion to the pre-August errors and deformations. The Polish nation can forgive a lot, but it will not forgive anyone his stupidity. We working people understand the severe demands of martial law, but seeing the propects of improvement, we are capable of tightening our belts another notch. We only need a real guarantee of improvement.

(Ireneusz Just) appealed to all his collegues not to undertake protest actions.

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SALVATION ESTABLISHED

LD300142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] A civic committee for national salvation has been set up in Poznan's Jezyce district. The committee comprises activists of the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD, representatives of youth organizations, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the Union of Polish Scouts, Councils of Polish Women, housing development committees and work enterprises and soldiers of the Polish People's Army.

The civic committee for national salvation in Jezyce district sets itself the goal of the speediest possible return to conditions of calm by means of prudent activity, civic responsibility and the bringing together of people of various outlooks on the basis of that which unites and not divides.

TV OFFICIAL'S USE OF UNION FUNDS QUESTIONED

LD292102 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Who is engineer Patrycjusz Kosmowski and were his hands really clean? On 30 November returning from Belgium Patrycousz Kosmowski, leader of the Solidarity Inter-factory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Sub-Beskids region, declared possession of 15,000 Belgian francs. The money, as he told Polish customs, was collected by expatriate Poles and was offered for the union's activity. The next day Kosmowski paid into an MKZ account in Bielsko Biala only 5,490 Belgian francs, of which the chief bookkeper of the union, at Kosmowski's order, transferred 3,000 Belgian francs to the full-time employee of the union's regional board, Bronislawa M. What happened to the remaining 9,510, a gift of the expatriate Poles in Belgium? Did he forget that the money donated by expatriate Poles in Belgium belonged to the community and not to him? We leave this report without a comment.

SOLIDARITY FACTORY CHAIRMAN VIEWS PAST ACTIVITY

LD291756 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

["Text" of a statement by Maviusz Kubiak, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Factory Commission attached to the "Inzynieria" construction and municipal engineering enterprise in Ostrow Weilkopolski -- read by announcer; date not given]

[Text] I consider the activity of Solidarity from the period of its registration in the Warsaw Voivodship Court to 13 December 1981 to be inconsistent and not typical of a pure trade union. This activity embraced a wide range of issues -- it was suitable for a social movement. Typical union activity took place in the factory enterprise, though there, too, we did not avoid activity connected wtih economic policy, which in a certain sense was political.

Assessing the period mentioned, I very often experienced a peculiar sense of confusion. This chiefly occurred when the whole country was living through a successive resolution of problems. Why did this confusion occur? I will reply in brief. The result [as heard] of this internal turmoil was my sense of honesty and the honest information of the members. Often there was a shortage of information, or the information was diametrically opposed to what we received from the mass media.

That is why I consider the lack of honest information to have been an error in union activity. I continue to think that the layout of certain posters ought to be different. Some posters were simply crude.

While I am criticizing the activity of NSZZ Solidarity, I will conclude with one more statement: The majority of Solidarity members -- I have in mind in the 'Inzynieria' enterprise in Ostrow Wielkopolski -- following the momentary spurt in September 1980, later reduced or stopped further union activity, at the same time putting high demands before me or on colleagues on the factory commission. These requirements were frequently almost unreal. At the same time, I would like to state here that the moment martial law is called off in the Polish People's Republic, I will announce my resignation from being elected chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Factory Commission.

And what next? How would I conceive the activity of the union in the future? First of all, NSZZ Solidarity must dissociate itself from a people involved in political action of all kinds. Second, the union must analyze its present program and ought to bring it into conformity with the most urgent needs of its members. Third, all strikes which destroy our economy ought to be limited. Should the irregularities I have described above appear, I will oppose them using the right of being a member of NSZZ Solidarity as guaranteed in the statute.

[Signed] Mariusz Kubiak

KATOWICE CONSTRUCTION AKTIV DISCUSSES TASKS

LD291518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The Katowice voivoda, Lt General Pilot Roman Paszkowski, met today with the leading industry and construction aktiv in the Katowice Voivodship.

Deputy Voivodas Tadeusz Wnuk and Zygmunt Brzezinski adquainted those gathered with the present economic situation of the region, giving particular consideration to the state of housing construction and its infrastructure, as well as with the forecasts in this field for next year.

The conditions for introducing the economic reform were also discussed, for which, unfortunately, preparations have not yet been made in many enterprises. So, in a situation of a decline in production, a growth in costs and other negative economic symptoms, the matter of reinstituting the dimensions and industrial structure of the voivodship, required by the national economy, in other words, the authentic nature of management, becomes the supreme task.

The representatives of the various branches of industry participating in the meeting informed the voivoda of the intentions of their enterprises and of the difficulties in implementing tasks.

The period we are entering now, General Paszkowski told the gathering, is a period of great economic and personnel regulation, as well as of a struggle to obtain the support of the entire community for our actions and intentions.

LOT FLIGHT SCHEDULES FOR 30-31 DEC ANNOUNCED

LD292330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish Airlines LOT announce that the following charter flights will be made 30 and 31 December.

On 30 December flights will leave for London at 0800; for Paris at 0835; for Malta at 0900 for the Dromex workers; for Zurich at 0930; for Tripoli at 1135; for Moscow 1625; for Damascus at 2200 for the employees the Krakow industrial construction association; and on 31 December for Montreal at 1000.

These flights are entirely for transporting aliens and Poles on official business as well as for bringing Polish citizens home from these ports. Passangers are requested to check in at Okecie Airport 2 hours before the flight. Reservations and purchase of tickets can be made in LOT counters at Warynski Street and at the airport. Flight times are subject to change.

ACTING MINISTER OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION APPOINTED

AU291240 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The Council of Ministers chairman has appointed the under secretary of state in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, Mieczyslaw Kazimierczuk, as acting minister of science, higher education and technology.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES COLLEGES TO REOPEN 8 JAN

LD300036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology, in agreement with the minister of health and social welfare, the minister of culture and art and the chairman of the main committee of physical culture and sport, has decided to reopen colleges from 8 January next year, for part-time students; students in the last year of daily studies who are working for a diploma; students undertaking doctoral studies; and students doing post-diploma studies. At the same time the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology informs that no other communiques will be issued on this matter, and that the way in which the decision is implemented is placed in the hands of college rectors.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL TEAM DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBTS

PM291603 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[K. Krauss report: "How To Free Ourselves From the Noose of Indebtedness; Inaugural Meeting of the Interdepartmental Team"]

[Text] Among the most urgent tasks included in the government program for overcoming the country's economy is the elaboratin and implementation of the concept of switching the economy in the direction of boosting exports.

On the strength of the reform guidelines prepared by the commission on economic reform affairs and approved by the ninth party congress, an interdepartmental team comprised of experts with a research and development background, representatives of production departments and financial, foreign trade and planning commission representatives, is to take charge of the preparation of this concept. Under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, the inaugural meeting of this team was held 14 December.

The team's work is to proceed in three stages. Stage I (which, it is anticipated, will already be finished by the end of this year) deals with the preparation of the general concept, while Stage II (to be completed by 28 February 1982) will deal with the elaboration of detailed principles. Stage III (to be completed by 31 May 1982) will deal with the final verification of the concept after consultation with the main producers and exporters.

It was pointed out in the discussion that the motivating role has recently fallen above all on the principle formulated in the Council of Ministers resolution on the 1982 guidelines for state enterprises concerning the contribution of state enterprises to foreign currency earnings from exports. But is that sufficient?

If exporting is to be made an attractive proposition for enterprises then it must simply be made economically worth their while and they must be assured of earnings at least not lower than those obtained from production destined for the home market.

It is also worth taking advantage, it was demanded, of possibilities such as introducing a preferential taxation rate and leaving plants the greater part of amortization deductions and so forth.

An important reserve for improving the state foreign exchange balance is the limitation of production with a relatively less profitable ratio of costs to prices obtained on the export market, substituting it -- using the raw materials and production forces thus released -- with goods providing the highest foreign currency earnings.

This would be possible, and examples from the chemical industry, for example, are quoted to show that this is indeed possible -- foreign trade enterprises and production enterprises must jointly assume the task of elaborating concrete undertakings in this field. These and other activities should be conducive to increasing exports under the present output structure and material supply conditions. This is in fact the only possible way in which foreign currency earnings can be increased between now and 1984. For the tense economic situation precludes the development of any new export industries.

In long-term activities covering the next 5-year period but which must already be conceptually prepared today, consideration must be given to both ways of expanding export industries and economic policy measures that would facilitate this sort of process. For example, specialist forecasts suggest that exports of traditional goods will fall throughout the current decade. However, new branches that are only now being developed on a wider scale, like robots, new types of computer equipment in the fields of communications, installations for new sources of energy and biomechanics, will do very well on world markets.

We cannot, it was stressed, allow ourselves to enter this new economic phase unprepared, lacking the products and technology which will most probably dominate world markets. The following conclusion can be drawn from the verified results of research carried out in connection with new products on world markets: Cooperation in the context of CEMA, particularly with the USSR, is the material basis for the creation of new fields of production and the most effective way of promoting our goods abroad.

SOVIET AID, SHIPMENTS ARRIVE NEAR EASTERN BORDER

Food Aid Transloaded

LD292156 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Continuously intensive transloading of large food consignments from the Soviet Union for Poland have been going on in the past few days at the eastern border stations. The deliveries of meat which were begun in the last 10 days of November reached peak in intensity in the second half of December. So far, a total of more than 32,000 tons of meat have been received at Malaszewicze and Zurawica and have been transloaded from broad-guage Soviet cars into Polish state railways vehicles. There has been notification that 8,000 tons more from the Soviet Union and 2,000 tons from Mongolia will be arriving in the next few days.

Canned fish, mandarins, raisins, fruit juices and other foodstuffs from the Soviet Union have also been received and transloaded at the border stations. Large supplies of rice have begun in the past few days. The border stations are also receiving and transloading large amounts of ore, liquid fuels, mineral fertilizers, pig iron, paper, cotton, machinery, installations and other freight.

Gasoline, Cotton Arrive

LD291530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Summary] Further transports of goods from the USSR continue to arrive to Geniusze and Siemianowka frontier stations in Bialystok Voivodship. During the last few days about 8,000 tons of gasoline and 100 wagon loads of cotton from Kazakhstan arrived there.

VARIOUS COMMENTARIES ASSESS GENERAL SITUATION

LD291548 Warsaw PAP in English 1504 GMT 29 Dec 81

[From the press review; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Dec (PAP) — Referring to General Jaruzelski's message to the nation broadcast on Dec 24, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that in it the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski voiced the hope and the guarantee that "the only road that is opening up before Poland is the road of a joint and concerted effort by the entire society, the road of deepening socialist democracy, and that "nobody intends to nullify the basic assumptions of the renewal".

Gen Jaruzelski said that "in the socialist Poland, there will be no military dictatorship, but there will be no room either, for dismantling the state, nor for advocates of confrontation".

Thus, the daily syas, "the condition has been posed, which is also the condition for further renewal and for its institutional guarantees, so that the vile and distortions accumulated before August 1980 and the negative phenomena that took place after August 1980 should never recur.

"As it follows from General Jaruzelski's statement, the fulfillment of this condition is also the chance for national agreement, the chance which is still open and even more real than before," TRYBUNA LUDU says.

Need for Rebirth of PZPR

LD291904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Commentary by publicist Boleslaw Borysiuk]

[Excerpts] The Polish nation is experiencing a successive, difficult period. The decisive battle is being waged to save the foundations of the socialist Polish state. In the face of deadly danger from the forces of destruction, negation and counterrevolutionary forces, the Polish soldier has taken a stand in its defense.

It is necessary to say clearly and resolutely: The soldier of socialist Poland has stood in defense of his own homeland, saving it from the fire of fratricidal war, from the shedding of Polish blood, from the immeasurable tragedy which would have come about if the intention of the opponent had not been preempted. I am totally convinced of this.

Since 1948, our country has been constantly torn by political crises. Their scale, scope and meaning has been different. There is no consensus in political circles, in party circles, on the basic reasons. Some look for the sources in the [word indistinct] the underdevelopment of socialist democracy; others, in the uneven development of productive forces in the countryside and the town.

Inasmuch as there is no full consensus regarding the sources of these crises, the fact is beyond question on the other hand that the effects of these crises were also the greatest burden to simple, ordinary working people.

What will happen next? The army will remove the threat, will create normal conditions of work. What will come after this? Who, and how, will direct the movement of the community's life? What will count in the long term?

In my opinion, the working people of our country -- despite everything -- are ready to support such actions by the state and by the reborn party of the working class, which will guarantee that this crisis will be the last crisis.

However, in order for this to come about, the coupling of two forces and authorities is necessary: the Polish Army and the reborn, reconstructed force of the party of the working class. To rebuild the strength of the party today signifies the urgent historic need to remove from its ranks all that which has hitherto not served the strength of the party itself, which has weakened its ties with the worker, the peasant and the working masses.

Once and for all, the party must say a firm no to the revisionist-defeatist circles. The reborn party means a party of young people, sensitive, searching for social justice. The reborn party -- I am deeply convinced of this -- also means a party which will hand over the (?unearned riches of the few) into the hands of those who have so little and who live in conditions of extreme poverty.

And today, in this extremely difficult period, in the period of great trial, party people should as broadly as possibly reach for the historic, patriotic traditions of the Polish United Workers' Party, to verify their own party ranks, win over new allies, reach out their hand to the workers part of Solidarity.

The party, waging a struggle for its class-workers' ideological identity must already today, without waiting, straightaway, engage in the struggle for decisive decisions in the state. Let us act and struggle, ideologically and politically, without waiting for decisions and instructions from the top, in accordance with the slogan: This is our final struggle, and this crisis must be the last crisis.

Press Review on Crisis

LD291250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1120 GMT 29 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] An extensive article by Leszek Grzybowski, headlined: NSZZ Solidarity, Declarations, Practice, Reality, is prominent in today's TRYBUNA LUDU. As far as future historians, dealing with Solidarity's past, are concerned, the article reads at the beginning, 13 December will be of great importance. It signifies, beyond all doubt, the end of a certain stage in the activities of its trade union, or rather, sociopolitical movement which came into being under the slogan, Solidarity, in August 1980.

The author stresses that his article is not an attempt to reconstruct, however superficially, all the directions of activities of NSZZ Solidarity. It is his intention, above all, to try and pinpoint the directions which, despite the intentions of those who created the union and aspirations of wide masses of the union's members, resulted in the fact that, starting from a position of a constructive force, the union began to turn into an instrument of destruction of the state and society and threatening the newly-awakened hopes, ones that Solidarity helped to rekindle, among others, for implementing the socialist idea in our country and the Poles' national interests.

Further on in his article, Leszek Grzybowski describes the gradual departure from the social accords signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. He also dwells on the tactic of destruction, used by Solidarity.

The article says, among other things: It is not difficult to make a list of contradictions between the declarations and the practice of Solidarity. Let us here mention, by way of example, the following actions: Struggle for democracy and violation of its elementary principles: the use of ruthless pressure on people who happen to have views on this question or that; demands to improve market supplies and the organizing of strikes to back up these demands, as well as official dissociation from the union's actions aimed at mobilization to work; the expression of concern for Poland's sovereignty and disdain for geopolitical realities, including the possibility of confrontation with a superpower that's many times more powerful.

Another contradiction lies in the advocacy of historical truth concerning the fate of our own nation and reaching for the history books with the aim of singling out only those facts which confirm some convenient political thesis, for instance negation of the value of toil of whole generations given to rebuild and develop it. [as heard] We had patriotic posturing and attempts to make political instruments out of patriotism and symbols connected with it, such as the national emblem, anthem and flag.

Continuing to list these contradictions, Leszek Grzybowski reaches the following conclusion: Applying the criteria of the good of the whole of society and morality, one cannot but assess the practices referred to above negatively. This is irrespective of the political views to which the person making the assessment subscribes. If the criterion of functionality of this practice in the face of a goal such as the struggle with the authorities is taken as being of fundamental significance, then the abovementioned contradictory actions can be seen as being noncoincidental.

Further on, the author dwells on the directions of the offensive in the struggle for power. One of them was the undermining of the current activities of the authorities. This was based, among other things, on permanent criticism of all ad hoc measures by the party, organs of the state authorities, the government and other state administration bodies.

In the conditions of crisis our country is in, special significance was attached to criticizing the anticrisis efforts by the authorities. Methods of destruction can be effective even during a period of economic prosperity, but in a period of crisis they are lethal for the authorities. At the same time, however, they are suicidal for society should it come to accept them. A crisis can be overcome only if there is cooperation with the authorities, not when they are being paralyzed.

The second direction of action so as to take over power was to undermine the credibility and weaken the strength of institutions that go to make up the system and that ensure it is possessed of vitality and that it is defended against internal and external threats.

The third direction of attack mentioned by the author is the theoretical foundations of socialist systemic solutions. Leszek Grzybowski emphasizes that the numerous destructive actions were accompanied by the construction of its own vision of Poland's system and concept of socioeconomic reforms. In conclusion, the author states: It seems, however, that a chance for dialogue and agreement among all sides which are genuinely concerned for the fate of the country is currently beginning to take shape no less clearly than was the case a year ago.

Today, it is the army which, as it were, has this chance at safekeeping. The duration of this state of affairs depends, in the main, on when tensions subside and the situation in the country begins to return to normal. No doubt it also depends, to the same extent, on the readiness of NSZZ Solidarity to commence constructive actions, to channel its energy toward resolving the genuine problems of our uneasy reality which is hedged about on all sides with enough conditions as it is. This is because this union is a lasting and important constituent part of the Polish social and political life. However, the margin for errors that any one of the sides may make, has been enormously curtailed.

Let us move over to the columns of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The central issue that was brought into relief in the program that Solidarity adopted at its first national congress was the demand of struggle for the so-called self-governing republic. In 14 separate theses the policy of a gradual liquidation of the socialist system and its replacement with a new republic was formulated. What was that Poland to have been like, according to the conception of Modzelewski and Kuron? The ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI journalist, discussing the particular theses of this program, includes: Rejecting national accord, Solidarity stubbornly launched its national goal. The most obstinate and militant chauvinists concealed themselves behind the screen of the slogan of the self-governing republic. Their overwhelming political ambitions were more important than the fate of the fatherland and of the nation. Thus, the program of the self-governing republic was a program to liquidate the socialist state.

In TRYBUNA LUDU, Anna Pawlowska writes of the foreign activity of the Independent Students' Association [NZS]. The international contacts of the leaders of the NSZZ Solidarity, including this organization's attempts to set-up offices abroad are well-known. The apprentice has striven to match his master. The ambitions of the NZS were equally far-reaching. The NZS, which numbered at the highest estimates about 20 percent of the students, decided to set the international student movement going in a new direction. These paths, however, were not as new as the rank and file members of the union thought. Anna Pawlowska points out that for a quarter of a century repeated attempts have been made to break up the international leftist movement which was formed following World War II on the basis of social progress. The writer unmasks the scenarios for attacks on the unity of the democratic youth. It cannot be disputed, she writes in conclusion, that the authors of the scenario of these dangerous juvenalia were not 20-year olds on a children's holiday. One can pity the 20-year olds, but the juvenalia cannot go on any longer and their activities cannot be repeated. That's all from Anna Pawlowska's commentary entitled: Dangerous Juvenalia.

Commentary Raps BBC

LD291944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Commentary by Zbigniew Bednarski]

[Text] The normalization of the situation in Poland is causing tremendous disappointment to the various opponents of socialism in the West. The mass information media there or strictly speaking disinformation media, are making great efforts to maintain the state of ferment. They are trying to confuse Polish minds, to inflame people and to create a hostile attitude in them with regard to the authorities and the army. Let us pass over the false light cast on events as being one's own public opinion but the endeavor to manipulate the Polish public is to put it delicately, a common or garden activity of sticking one's nose into someone else's business.

To incite people to riot is clear interference in the internal affairs of our country. For instance, it is being said of the Polish Army, which is giving all its strength for the good of the nation, that it is occupying its own country, that it is treating the civilian population brutally and that it causes the deaths of those passing by using Caterpillers, tanks and armored transporters. No, ladies and gentlement, this is no propaganda trick on my part. Revelations of this sort were broadcast by the BBC the day before yesterday at 1815. Yet we are all witnesses to the cultural and polite way in which our soldiers behave and to the public's attitude toward them. This I think is the heart of the matter. The fact that this society likes its army alarms our ideological opponents. By concocting information of this kind, they want to set people and the soldiers at loggerheads. They want to isolate the armed forces from the public.

Most attacks by the Western radio stations are directed against the Military Council of National Salvation [MCNS]. It is being called a military junta which has ushered in a brutal dictatorship, with various negative labels being stuck to it. This ostensible military junta has only one purpose: to prevent the collapse of the state, to lead the country out of the crisis, to bring about harmony, order and calm and respect for the law, and to restore conditions for normal development and for a complete and authentic democracy for all. The best proof of the army's intentions lies in the activity so far of the local operational groups. No one but a dishonest person will say a bad work against these groups. Their work enjous the full support of the population and is often even inspired by that population.

The MCNS is also not hungry for power. If it took the initiative in its hands, it treats this state as a temporary necessity for no soldier can look on indifferently as his fatherland disintegrates.

I began this commentary by demonstrating the falsifications of Western propaganda. Perhaps I can give you a few more examples of the tricks and formulas it employs. Radio Free Europe, for instance, describes the situation in Poland as an act of violence adding and I quote, that these crimes will cost them -- meaning us -- dearly. What crimes can this be? The BBC speaks and suggests that internees are being held in the cold and are doused with water every now and then. The same broadcasting station stated that workers are being treated particularly brutally in camps. The sources of these pieces of pseudo-information were not given. Reference was made to two persons who were not defined more closely, who on Christmas eve arrived in Belgium or to the opinion of an unnamed American journalist. But in a further program the very same BBC stated that -- and I quote -- some of the internees who had been freed said that the conditions in the camps were tolerable, more or less as the radio had reported. Well, then BBC, what is all this? Who are we to believe? Casual visitors or the people who have been in these camps? Which of them knows better how things really are? So why pass on information which was not so much dubious as lying? Whatever happened to the journalistic honesty of the BBC?

Asylum Decision Scored

AU291318 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Dec 81 p 2

[S.Z. commentary: "Who Would Like To Cut Off Coupons"]

[Text] President Reagan himself made the decision to grant "political asylum" to Romuald Spasowski, until recently ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the United States. Secretary of State Haig himself reported on the event to American TV viewers. Shortly after, the ambassador himself appeared on television to publicly justify his "decision to defect."

He spoke about an "unprecedented terror in Poland," about "thousands of Poles suffering in prisons and in open-air camps without any roof overhead, without heating, in the cold, and without food." He even said that allegedly "some of them had been taken away to the neighboring countries."

We find it hard to answer the question of where Romuald Spasowski got those false facts, although in the United States even the most nonsensical gossip is being spread about Poland -- for example, about hundreds of people killed and 30,000 interned. However, the former ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, by virtue of his office, should know the truth well, and should know that none of those internees -- and they number about 5,000 -- have been deported beyond the country's borders. All of them live in houses and have sufficient food.

It is even more difficult to understand by Romuald Spasowski agreed to become a tool in the propaganda campaign organized by a foreign government against his own homeland, and thus agreed, in addition to defection, to commit what is legally termed high treason. Maybe the fact that he was about to recalled to the country in connection with his retiring had influenced that decision....

No one was able to obtain any answer from him, because after his pronouncement he refused to answer questions and, as appears from press reports, appeared in public surrounded by FBI functionaries...

However, we leave the matter of Romuald Spasowski's personal responsibility to the government of the Polish People's Republic.

Nonetheless, it is easy to see the purpose of organizing the whole spectacle, as well as a whole series of other shows staged in the United States in connection with the proclamation of martial law in Poland. The purpose is to draw maximum political profit from the dramatic events in our country in the interests of the Washington ruling circles. To see that, it is sufficient to bear in mind that the Washington "hawks" had for a year been repeatedly forecasting an alleged Soviet armed intervention in Poland in order to revive, in this way, the effectiveness of the very worn out -- because of its abuse -- "red menace" in public opinion both in the United States and West Europe.

Those propaganda efforts have always sought to prompt American taxpayers to pay without resistance the fabulous costs of President Reagan's arms program, and taxpayers and voters in West European NATO countries to accept the subordination of their governments to the adventurous theses of Washington strategy, to accept unlimited forced armament, and to give up the mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. To attain those propaganda and political goals, a significant part of U.S. ruling circles, as the American press reported some time ago, wished in their hearts for a Soviet intervention in Poland in the hope that this would prompt West European governments to accept Washington's absolute hegemony.

However, the Soviet intervention in Poland, forecast repeatedly, has failed to materialize. We settle our internal issues ourselves in our state and without any interference. The Washington administration resolved to use the proclamation of martial law as a sort of pretext for propaganda campaign endeavoring to revive in public opinion in the NAO states the moods of hotility to and distrust in the socialist community, and at the same time to conceal the fact that the events in Poland had been taking place without foreign intervention, since they are an internal issue of the Polish people.

Thus, attempts are being made on the Potomac to use our dramatic internal affairs in the interests of cold-war politicians, of the military industry complex, and for the sake of forcing armament and poisoning the international political atmosphere.

GORNICKI WARNS AGAINST ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD292054 Hamburg DPA in German 2022 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Hamburg, 20 Dec (DPA) -- In the opinion of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation, the duration of martial law depends less on internal developments in Poland than on the reactions of some Western countries. This was stated by the council's spokesman, Captain Wieslaw Gornicki, in an interview for CBS, the American radio and television network, which was broadcast this evening by ZDF and ARD. "If some Western governments, especially the American, impose economic sanctions against us, then, in my opinion, an end to martial law cannot be foreseen," Gornicki said. He said Poland, as a country dependent on imports, would in this case have to close 50 percent of its factories. "This would mean a dramatic curtailment of our living standards," the spokesman added.

AFP: SOLIDARITY FOLLOWERS BEING PURGED

NC292216 Paris AFP in English 2212 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Dec (AFP) -- Warsaw military authorities have launched a vast national purge against the millions of members and sympathizers of the now-suspended free trade union federation Solidarity, according to reports arriving here from reliable sources in Warsaw.

Such government directives have been issued, and officially -- judging from radio, television and the few newspapers still authorized to publish -- authorities continue to condemn any spirit of revenge in dealing with Solidarity.

But some sort of settling of accounts with the independent union has clearly begun, the sources said.

Intellectual circles and government workers have been the first pressed to state total acceptance of the state of siege, declared December 13. Reports reaching Paris said that more and more people working in universites, government ministries and the press had been "invited" to sign declarations of loyalty to the military regime and quit Solidarity.

Several witnesses said those who refuse were required to indicate this by signing the bottom of the document. Some Solidarity members, who call the practice "work blackmail", bear this group could become the target of what they called national witch hunt. [as received]

Informed sources said several ministry employees, considering the practice "absolutely illegal", refused to sign the documents and started court action, according to reports reacting here. Little is expected to come of this, however, since the state of siege has suspended constitutional guarantees and civil liberties.

Authorities have apparently singled out Solidarity members in other ways. One Warsaw Univerity professor said two of his assistants, active union members, were recently called in by militia members who forcibly shaved off the assistants' beards and mustaches.

Intellectual circles expect the state of siege to lead to the same sort of "witch hunt" that followed the student revolts of 1968, but on a much larger scale. The 1968 revolts ended with the dismissal and departure of large numbers of intellectuals and professors.

University circles expect major reprisals against students, a vast majority of whom belong to the independent union (NZS) close to Solidarity. They forecast that under the guise of various measures, thousands of students would be forbidden to pursue their studies and excluded from universities.

Solidarity sources also forecast vast purges and dismissals among Polish workers "along the lines of the good old technique already used after the workers' revolts at Ursus and Radom in June, 1976," according to the reports reaching here.

They pointed for proof to the authorities' decision to invalidate access cards to the naval shipyards in Gdansk, a Solidarity stronghold. A strict sifting-out process in the distribution of new cards is expected to cut off thousands of known union militants.

The same sources also said other companies are being purged by being closed, then reopened with a new name and new workers.

Despite their forecast, both intellectual and union circles said the dismissal of tens of thousands of workers would be a bad move on the government's part. They said prisoners and people forced out of jobs would unite in an underground opposition with the backing of the Polish population, according to the reports.

EYEWITNESS SAYS 12 MINERS DIED AT WUJEK

NC301115 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Place not given, 30 Dec (AFP) -- A passenger who arrived in Vienna on the Chopin Express train from Warsaw today said that 12 miners were killed at the Wujek mine in violent clashes with the security forces on December 16. Seven miners were killed at the mine and five others died later in hospital, he said.

The passenger, a Pole living in Italy, said the miners fought the militia with picks and axes, according to a miner he met who had taken part in the mine incident.

The authorities have admitted seven dead and 39 injured miners, and 41 injured amongst the security forces.

The passenger said that the army used a tank to smash a breach in a wall surrounding the mine, but took no part in the fighting led by the militia armed units (ZOMO). He said the ZOMO opened fire when they clashed with a group of miners wielding picks and axes but who had not attacked first as claimed by authorities.

Another train passenger said that the workers at the Polski automobile plant at Tychy, near the Ziemowit and Piast coal mines, had been laid off until January 4.

Other passengers confirmed earlier reports reaching the West that on the night of December 12-13 the ZOMO had arrested people at home and taken them off in their pajamas despite sub-zero weather conditions.

Other passengers said that the army had sent troops in to confiscate cattle and sheep which farmers and peasants were slow in delivering.

In Montreal, eye-witness accounts by 133 airline passengers who flew in from Warsaw today agreed that conditions in Poland were "tragic" with martial law arrests totalling between 60,000 and 70,000.

The Warsaw military regime has admitted to about 4,000 arrests, but said that 600 were freed within a few days.

Czeslewa Serapene of Toronto who stayed four weeks in Poland visiting her son, a hospital doctor, said in tears: "The situation is very, very bad. There is no food, nothing. The shelves in the stores are bare. No bread. No milk. No meat. No potatoes. Nothing."

Bruno Musial, a mechanic (Thunder Bay, Ontario) agreed. "Everything is empty. There are no suits or hats or anything. Every shop is empty."

"There have been between 60,000 and 70,000 arrests. The Poles are apathetic. They do not talk to strangers any more as they just do not know who they are."

Sofia Berchanowska, 65 (Toronto) who visited her two older sisters living in a village near Warsaw said: "They are very old and sick. They pray that they can die soon. They prefer death."

One of four seamen who has requested political asylum, leaving his wife and two small children behind, explained: "People there are slaves. There is no freedom. We cannot move from village to village. We cannot telephone each other. We cannot walk about without being questioned."

SWEDISH RADIO TO AIR POLISH LANGUAGE NEWSCAST

LD291359 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] We can tell our Polish-speaking listeners that Swedish radio will broadcast news and information in Polish this evening in program 2 at 1920 hours. [1820 GMT], in just over an hour's time.

EMBASSY IN PARIS DENIES WAJDA UNDER ARREST

NC291930 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 29 Dec (AFP) -- The Polish Embassy here issued an official denial today that the internationally known Polish film maker Andrzej Wajda had been arrested.

"He is neither arrested nor interned," the embassy declared.

It issued a similar denial concerning the fate of Professor Ejward Lipinski, a co-founder of the pro-Solidarity union KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] organization about whom French socialist leader Lionel Jospin had queried the embassy last week.

LAWS PUBLISHED ON VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCE

On Purchasing Vegetables

AU291115 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Dec 81 p 3

[Romanian state decree on contracts for and purchases of agricultural vegetable products]

[Text] To implement the basic targets of the RCP's agrarian policy, to constantly improve our people's supplies of agricultural products and foodstuffs and to meet the other needs for agricultural products of our national economy, important material and financial funds are allocated year by year to develop and modernize agriculture.

At the same time, in conformity with the uniform national plan on developing agriculture and with the programs regarding regional self-management and self-supply, a set of measures has been adopted to stimulate socialist agricultural units and private farming to increase agricultural production per hectare and, on this basis, deliveries to the state stock.

An important lever for the peasantry's participation in developing the country's economy, in the equitable exchange of products between villages and cities and in improving the living standard of all our working people is the agricultural product contracting and purchasing system.

Within the framework of this system, the state ensures an increasingly greater incentive and stimulation for all categories of agricultural workers to increase production to the state stock by granting, apart from the basic product prices, production money bonuses which are differentiated in accordance with the produce delivered and paid in a progressive manner according to the quantity of the product per hectare delivered to the state stock.

The agricultural state and cooperative units and all agricultural producers have the duty to act with great determination to fulfill and overfulfill the production plans to deliver greater product quantities to the state stock, to ensure the complete and efficient use of land, an increase in its productive potential and to ensure that all agricultural activity is of good quality and performed on schedule.

An increased agricultural vegetable production and larger quantities of products delivered to the state stock is the only sure means of achieving the economic development of agricultural units, of improving the living standard of the peasantry and of all working people active in agriculture and, at the same time, the only means of increasing agriculture's contribution to our country's general development.

To implement the measures adopted to stimulate agricultural producers, to place the exchange of products between villages and cities on better economic principles, to strengthen the alliance between workers and peasants and to improve the activity of contracting for and purchasing agricultural vegetable products and to create a uniform juridical framework for the contracting and purchasing system,

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I. General Dispositions

Article 1. The people in cities and villages shall be supplied with agricultural products in keeping with the law and on the basis of the principles of regional self-management and self-supply by making use of their own resources derived from the production of agricultural cooperative units and private farming and from those of the state stock.

Article 2. The contracting for and purchasing of agricultural vegetable products will contribute -- through prices and the other benefits granted to socialist agricultural units and the other producers -- to increasing the grain, vegetable and fruit production and the potato, industrial plants and other production so as to ensure proper supplies for the people, raw materials for industry and the necessary forage for developing the animal breeding sector.

Article 3. The socialist agricultural units and other agricultural producers have the duty to make complete and intensive use of agricultural land intended for agricultural vegetable production, to strictly observe the norms for producing, circulating and using seeds and seedlings, to perform all work envisaged in cultivation technologies on schedule and under favorable conditions, to harvest products and deliver the right amounts of products on schedule and in accordance with the quality conditions envisaged in contracts.

Article 4. In order to increase the agricultural vegetable production, agricultural producers shall be provided -- by law -- with highly productive varieties of seeds, seedlings and hybrids and assisted by measures for land improvement and planning, by the mechanization of certain agricultural activity and by other advantages and incentives.

Article 5. Those agricultural producers who, under the contracting and purchasing system, deliver grains, vegetables, potatoes, fruits, industrial plants and other agricultural vegetable produce will benefit under the current decree from advantageous prices, credits and advance payments, quality seeds and seedlings, fertilizers and means to combat pests and diseases, specialized technical assistance, products and materials necessary to grow the contracted products and from other benefits and incentives.

At the same time, for agricultural vegetable products processed by the state stock, the state and cooperative agricultural units and private farming will receive the following bonuses:

Specification	Contracting price lei/tons	Average bonus lei/tons	Growth rate (per cent) compared with the contracting price
-- Wheat, rye	1,500	300	20
-- Barley, two-row barley	1,300	300	23
-- Corn	1,270	530	42
-- Beans	6,200	1,000	16
-- Soy beans	3,250	450	14
-- Sunflower	2,680	720	27
-- Flax for edible oil	6,000	1,000	17
-- Flax for yarn	1,900	500	26
-- Hemp	1,250	450	36
-- Beet	345	205	59
-- New potatoes	1,367	200	15
-- Fall potatoes	900	120	13
-- Field vegetables	1,360	440	32
-- Grapes	3,480	500	14
-- Rice	5,000	1,000	20
-- Medicinal plants	3,500	1,500	43
-- Tobacco	17,300	700	4
-- Castor-oil plant	5,500	1,500	27
-- Fruits	4,800	600	6

The bonuses which are granted to producers are established progressively according to the per-hectare product quantity delivered to the state stock and in keeping with the present decree.

Article 6. Agricultural production cooperatives have the duty to assist cooperative members and the other commune residents in fulfilling their duty of rationally and efficiently cultivating their own lands and those made available to them.

At the same time, agricultural production cooperatives shall assist cooperative members and other agricultural producers in contracting and delivering to the state stock increasingly larger quantities of agricultural vegetable products and in establishing the benefits and payments of dues they are entitled to for the delivery of products.

Article 7. The units for the industrial and other processing of agricultural vegetable products have the duty to appropriately assist socialist agricultural units, the members of the agricultural production cooperatives and the other agricultural producers in fulfilling their production plans beginning with the growing of crops according to a manyfield system [amplasarea productiei pe sole], ensuring seeds, supplying fertilizers and carrying out all work envisaged in the technilogical norms on schedule and with the proper quality, up to the delivery and storage of products in appropriate conditions.

Article 8. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is responsible for contracting for and purchasing agricultural vegetable products from socialist agricultural units, the members of agricultural production cooperatives and other private producers in keeping with the law.

As regards agricultural vegetable products, established in keeping with the provisions of the present decree, the contracting for and purchasing of available products from people's farms will be carried out by the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives and by its units.

Article 9. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the peoples' councils have the duty to establish, from a regional viewpoint, the quantities of agricultural produce to be delivered to the state stock on the basis of the contract and purchasing system by judiciously correlating the tasks of increasing agricultural production through the existing material base, so as to ensure the necessary conditions for all agricultural units and the other producers to constantly increase their incomes in keeping with the production achieved and delivered.

The state and cooperative agroindustrial councils and the management of socialist agricultural units have the obligation to act with determination to fulfill and overfulfill the production plans to deliver greater quantities of products to the state stock and to constantly increase the incomes of peasants and of all working people in agriculture.

Chapter II. Contracting for and Purchasing Grains, Leguminous Plants and Industrial Plants

Article 10. The contracting for and purchasing of grains and leguminous plants from socialist agricultural units and private producers is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through its units.

The purchasing of grains and leguminous plants from private producers is carried out through the units of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives.

Article 11. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will be able to buy -- through grain-and industrial-plant-processing enterprises -- from agricultural production cooperatives the wheat, hard wheat, rye, corn and leguminous plants offered by the members of those cooperatives by means of remuneration in kind for work performed.

Article 12. The contracting for and purchasing of industrial plants -- sugar beet, sunflower, soybean, rape, tobacco, flax stalks, hemp and corchorus for yarn, cotton, chicory, castor-oil plant, pumpkin seed, hemp seeds and hops -- from socialist units and private producers are carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through its units.

Article 13. The production, contract and purchase prices for grains, leguminous plants and industrial plants, other benefits that will be granted to socialist agricultural units, to members of agricultural production cooperatives and the other private producers, as well as the conditions for concluding and implementing contracts are set out in Annex 1 A and Annex 1 B.

Prices and the other benefits granted to producers are set in a differentiated manner according to the quantity and quality of agricultural vegetable products delivered to the state stock.

Article 14. Apart from the production, contract and purchase prices and the other benefits granted in keeping with Article 13, socialist agricultural units, the members of agricultural production cooperatives and the other private producers who deliver grains, leguminous plants and industrial plants benefit from money bonuses in accordance with their products and in a progressive manner according to the following quantities of products delivered to the state stock per hectare:

Product	Agricultural state units		Agricultural cooperative units, members of agricultural production cooperatives and other private producers	
	Bonus in lei/ton	Minimum deliveries per hectare of seeds and forage to the state stock including deliveries to fodder plants and combines -- kg --	Bonus in lei/ton	Minimum deliveries per hectare of seeds and forage to the state stock, including deliveries to fodder plants and combines -- kg --
Wheat	Average 300		Average 300	
	275	2,500-3,000	150#	500-1,000#
	300	3,001-4,000	200	1,001-1,500
	350	4,001-6,000	250	1,501-2,000
	400	more than 6,000	275	more than 5,000
Corn	Average 530		Average 530	
	300	3,500-4,000	250	1,000-1,500
	450	4,001-5,000	300	1,501-2,000
	550	5,001-6,000	350	2,001-3,000
	600	6,001-8,000	430	3,001-4,000
	650	more than 8,000	530	4,001-5,000
			600	5,001-6,000
			650	more than 6,000
Barley and two-row barley	Average 300		Average 300	
	275	2,500-3,000	240	1,000-1,500
	300	3,001-4,000	275	1,501-2,000
	350	4,001-5,000	300	2,001-3,000
	375	5,001-6,000	350	3,001-4,000
	400	more than 6,000	375	4,001-5,000
			400	more than 5,000
Rice	Average 1,000		Average 1,000	
	700	2,500-3,000	700	2,500-3,000
	1,000	3,001-3,500	1,000	3,001-3,500
	1,500	more than 3,500	1,500	more than 3,500

Beans	Average 1,000		Average 1,000	
	800	1,000-1,250	500	500- 700
	1,000	1,251-1,500	1,000	701-1,500
	1,500	more than 1,500	1,500	more than 1,500
Soybean	Average 450		Average 450	
	350	1,500-2,000	350	1,000-1,500
	450	2,001-2,500	450	1,501-2,000
	500	more than 2,500	500	more than 2,000
Sunflower	Average 720		Average 720	
	650	1,500-2,000	500	1,000-1,500
	720	2,001-2,500	650	1,501-2,000
	800	more than 2,500	720	2,001-2,500
			800	more than 2,500
Sugar beet	Average 205		Average 205	
	150	25,000-30,000	150	22,000-26,000
	225	30,001-35,000	225	26,001-34,000
	250	more than 35,000	250	more than 34,000
Crown flax	Average 1,000		Average 1,000	
	800	1,000-1,250	800	500-1,000
	1,000	1,251-1,500	1,000	1,001-1,500
	1,200	more than 1,500	1,200	more than 1,500
Fibre flax	Average 500		Average 500	
	400	3,500-4,500	400	3,500-4,500
	500	4,501-5,500	500	4,501-5,500
	600	more than 5,500	600	more than 5,500
Fibre hemp	Average 450		Average 450	
	350	4,300-5,000	350	4,300-5,000
	450	5,001-6,000	450	5,001-6,000
	550	more than 6,000	550	more than 6,000
Tobacco			Average 700	
	--	--	400	700-1,000
			700	1,001-1,200
			1,000	more than 1,200
Castor-oil plant			Average 1,500	
	--	--	1,000	1,000-1,200
			1,500	1,201-1,500
			2,000	more than 1,500

# Only for such counties as Alba, Bacau, Bistrita-Nasaud, Brasov, Caras-Severin, Cluj, Covasna, Gorj, Harghita, Hunedoara, Maramures, Mures, Neamt, Salaj, Sibiu, Suceava and Vilcea.

Article 15. Grain and industrial plant processing enterprises and enterprises for mixed fodders, for flax and hemp and those for processing sugar beets, for oil, for tobacco culture, fermentation and for cigarettes, as well as the other industrial and other processing of grains, leguminous plants and industrial plants are obligated to support and grant technical assistance to socialist agricultural units and the other producers during all stages of the agricultural production process beginning with crop rotation, securing seeds and fertilizers and performing work, up to the delivery and storage of contracted products.

Chapter III. Contracting for and Purchasing Vegetables, Potatoes and Fruits

Article 16. Contracting for and purchasing of vegetables, potatoes and fruits is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through it units.

The Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives will purchase, through its units, vegetables and fruits from private producers in keeping with the conditions stipulated by law.

The contracting for and purchasing of fall potatoes from private producers is performed by the units of consumer cooperatives.

In noncooperativized localities, the units of consumer cooperatives can also set up centers for industrial and semi-industrial processing of vegetables, potatoes and fruits with the agreement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Article 17. Production, contract and purchase prices for vegetables, potatoes and fruits and the other benefits that are being granted to socialist units, to members of agricultural production cooperatives and to the other private producers, as well as the conditions for concluding and implementing contracts are envisaged in Annex 2.

Article 18. Apart from the production, contracting and purchasing prices and the other benefits stipulated by law, socialist agricultural units, the members of agricultural production cooperatives and the other private producers who deliver vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes will benefit from bonuses differentiated according products and in a progressive manner according to the following product quantity delivered to the state stock per hectare:

Product	State agricultural units		Agricultural cooperative units, members of agricultural production cooperatives and other private producers	
	Bonus in lei/ton	Minimum delivery per hectare of seeds to the state stock -- kg --	Bonus in lei/ton	Minimum delivery per hectare of seeds to the state stock -- kg --
1. Hothouse vegetables				
A) Cycle I				
Tomatoes	Average 1,800		Average 1,800	
	1,700	65,000	1,700	65,000
	1,800	70,000	1,800	70,000
	1,900	75,000	1,900	75,000
Cucumber	Average 1,100		Average 1,100	
	1,100	175,000	1,000	175,000
	1,100	180,000	1,100	180,000
	1,200	185,000	1,200	185,000
Green pepper	Average 2,300		Average 2,300	
	2,200	40,000	2,200	40,000
	2,300	45,000	2,300	45,000
	2,400	50,000	2,400	50,000
Other vegetables (String beans, eggplant, turnip tops, cabbage)	Average 1,700		Average 1,700	
	1,600	30,000	1,600	30,000
	1,700	35,000	1,700	35,000
	1,800	40,000	1,800	40,000

B) Cycle II

Tomatoes	Average	700		Average	700	
		600	45,000		600	45,000
		700	50,000		700	50,000
		800	55,000		800	55,000
Cucumber	Average	900		Average	900	
		800	50,000		800	50,000
		900	55,000		900	55,000
		1,000	60,000		1,000	60,000
Green pepper	Average	2,300		Average	2,300	
		2,200	30,000		2,200	30,000
		2,300	35,000		2,300	35,000
		2,400	40,000		2,400	40,000
Other vegetables (String beans, cabbage, eggplant, turnip tops and so forth)	Average	700		Average	700	
		600	30,000		600	30,000
		700	35,000		700	35,000
		800	40,000		800	40,000

2. Field vegetables

Hothouse tomatoes	Average	400		Average	400	
		300	12,000-15,000		300	12,000-15,000
		400	15,001-20,000		400	15,001-20,000
		500	more than 20,000		500	more than 20,000
Early field tomatoes	Average	300		Average	300	
		200	15,000-20,000		200	10,000-12,000
		300	20,001-25,000		300	12,001-15,000
		400	more than 25,000		400	more than 15,000
Summer and fall Tomatoes	Average	200		Average	200	
		100	20,000-25,000		100	18,000-20,000
		200	25,001-35,000		200	20,001-25,000
		300	more than 35,000		300	more than 25,000
Green pepper	Average	400		Average	400	
		300	12,000-18,000		300	10,000-15,000
		400	18,001-20,000		400	15,001-18,000
		500	more than 20,000		500	more than 18,000
Pimento	Average	700		Average	700	
		600	6,000-7,000		600	6,000-7,000
		700	7,001-8,000		700	7,001-8,000
		800	more than 8,000		800	more than 8,000
Eggplant	Average	500		Average	500	
		400	15,000-20,000		400	10,000-15,000
		500	20,001-25,000		500	15,001-18,000
		600	more than 25,000		600	more than 18,000
Onion	Average	400		Average	400	
		300	15,000-18,000		300	8,000-10,000
		400	18,001-20,000		400	10,001-15,000
		500	more than 20,000		500	more than 15,000

	Garlic	Average	1,000		Average	1,000	
			800	3,000-4,000		800	2,500-3,500
			1,000	4,001-5,000		1,000	3,501-4,500
			1,200	more than 5,000		1,200	more than 4,500
	Root vegetables	Average	400		Average	400	
			300	18,000-25,000		300	15,000-20,000
			400	25,001-30,000		400	20,001-25,000
			500	more than 30,000		500	more tnan 25,000
	Pea pods	Average	400		Average	400	
			300	4,000-4,500		300	3,000-4,000
			400	4,501-5,000		400	4,001-5,000
			500	more than 5,000		500	more than 5,000
	String beans	Average	700		Average	700	
			600	3,000-4,000		600	3,000-4,000
			700	4,001-5,000		700	4,001-5,000
			800	more than 5,000		800	more than 5,000
	Cucumber	Average	500		Average	500	
			400	6,000-8,000		400	6,000-8,000
			500	8,001-10,000		500	8,001-10,000
			600	more than 10,000		600	more than 10,000
	Early cabbage	Average	300		Average	300	
			200	15,000-20,000		200	15,000-20,000
			300	20,001-25,000		300	20,001-25,000
			400	more than 25,000		400	more than 25,000
	Summer cabbage	Average	800		Average	800	
			700	17,000-20,000		700	12,000-17,000
			800	20,001-27,000		800	17,001-22,000
			900	more than 27,000		900	more than 22,000
	Fall cabbage	Average	300		Average	300	
			200	25,000-30,000		200	20,000-25,000
			300	30,001-35,000		300	25,001-30,000
			400	more than 35,000		400	more than 30,000
	Red cabbage	Average	500		Average	500	
			400	9,000-12,000		400	8,000-11,000
			500	12,001-15,000		500	11,001-13,000
			600	more than 15,000		600	more than 13,000
	Other vegetables (cauliflower, zucchini, turnip, leek, greens and so forth)	Average	355		Average	355	
			240	10,000-12,000		240	8,000-10,000
			340	12,001-17,000		340	10,001-15,000
			400	17,001-20,000		400	15,001-20,000
			450	more than 20,000		350	more than 20,000
3.	Cultivated mushrooms	Average	2,000		Average	2,000	
			1,000	200,000-250,000		1,000	200,000-250,000
			2,000	250,001-300,000		2,000	250,001-300,000
			3,000	more than 300,000		3,000	more than 300,000
4.	New and summer potatoes	Average	200		Average	200	
			150	10,000-12,000		150	8,000-10,000
			200	12,001-15,000		200	10,001-12,000
			250	more than 15,000		250	more than 12,000

5. Fall potatoes	Average	120		Average	120	
		100	15,000-18,000		100	10,000-15,000
		120	18,001-25,000		120	15,001-20,000
		150	more than 25,000		150	more than 20,000
6. Melons	Average	200		Average	200	
		100	22,000-28,000		100	20,000-25,000
		200	28,001-35,000		200	25,001-30,000
		300	more than 35,000		300	more than 30,000
7. Fruits	Average	800		Average	800	
-Cherries and sour cherries		700	2,000-2,500		700	1,800-2,000
		800	2,501-3,500		800	2,001-3,000
		900	more than 3,500		900	more than 3,000
-Apricots	Average	600		Average	600	
		500	3,500-4,000		500	2,500-3,000
		600	4,001-5,000		600	3,001-3,500
		700	more than 5,000		700	more than 3,500
-Peaches	Average	400		Average	400	
		300	8,000-10,000		300	6,000-8,000
		400	10,001-15,000		400	8,001-10,000
		500	more than 15,000		500	more than 10,000
-Apples and pears	Average	500		Average	500	
		400	8,000-10,000		400	5,000-6,000
		500	10,001-15,000		500	6,001-8,000
		600	more than 15,000		600	more than 8,000
-Plums	Average	1,000		Average	1,000	
		900	4,000-5,000		900	2,500-3,500
		1,000	5,001-5,500		1,000	3,501-4,500
		1,100	more than 5,500		1,100	more than 4,500
-Strawberries	Average	500		Average	500	
		400	5,000-6,000		400	3,500-4,500
		500	6,001-7,500		500	4,501-6,000
		600	more than 7,500		600	more than 6,000
-Garden bush berries (currants, raspberries, brambleberries and so forth)	Average	600		Average	600	
		500	3,000-4,000		500	2,500-3,000
		600	4,001-5,000		600	3,001-4,000
		700	more than 5,000		700	more than 4,000
8. Grapes	Average	500		Average	500	
		300	4,000-5,000		300	4,000-5,000
		400	5,001-7,000		400	5,001-7,000
		500	7,001-9,500		500	7,001-9,500
		550	more than 9,500		550	more than 9,500

For their vegetables, fruits, potatoes and grapes, the members of agricultural production cooperatives and other private producers will receive bonuses for each ton delivered to the state stock if they deliver the minimum quantities envisaged per hectare and in accordance with the cultivated lands.

For other fruits than those envisaged in the table and grown on limited lands (walnuts, quince, hazelnuts, almonds and so forth) a 480 lei bonus will be granted to all categories of producers for each ton delivered to the state stock.

Article 19. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is responsible for the timely contracting and take over of all quantities of vegetables, fruits and potatoes designed for the state stock. It also has the duty to take over production delivered by producers in excess of contract provisions.

In special cases where the production cannot be taken over completely by the recipient because of too little storage room or because of lack of transportation possibilities, the productive units are obligated to ensilage products in appropriate rooms and conditions; in such cases they will receive from recipient units the equivalent value of costs entailed by such work and in keeping with minimum rates envisaged in annex.

The socialist agricultural units and the other producers are responsible for the smooth delivery of products in keeping with contracted quantities and varieties; they are also responsible for observing the quality and sanitary conditions.

Article 20. The takeover of vegetables, fruits and potatoes as a rule takes place on the basis of the contracts concluded between the units of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the socialist agricultural units and other producers for 1 or 5 years.

Article 21. The vegetable and fruit enterprises and those for their industrial processing are obligated to properly assist agricultural units and the other producers to fulfill the production plan, and to ensure seeds and seedlings, means to combat pests and diseases and the performance of all work envisaged in the technological norms. They must ensure proper transportation and storage for the vegetables, potatoes, fruits and grapes delivered under contracts.

Chapter IV. Contracting for and Purchasing of Other Agricultural Vegetable Products

Article 22. Contracting for and purchasing of medicinal plants and of grown or wild herbs, of poppy seed and mustard seeds is performed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through the Plafar enterprise, which is obligated to grant technical assistance and the necessary aid to agricultural units in fulfilling the production plan of such plants.

Article 23. The purchase of medicinal plants and wild herbs from collectors is carried out, in keeping with the law, also by the units of the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials and of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives.

The quantities of medicinal plants and wild herbs are purchased from collectors only through the units of the Plafar enterprises.

Article 24. The Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials will contract for and purchase straw for the cellulose and paper industry from socialist agricultural units.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry must see to it that the state and cooperative agricultural units deliver the entire quantity of straw designed for the cellulose and paper industry in keeping with plan provisions.

Article 25. The contracting for and purchase of sorghum straw from socialist units and other private producers is performed by the Central Union of Artisan Cooperatives through its units.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry will contract and purchase sorghum seeds through its units.

Article 26. The contract and purchase prices for medicinal plants and herbs, for poppy seeds, mustard seed, straw for industrial processing, sorghum straw and seeds that will be paid to cooperative agricultural units, to the members of agricultural production cooperatives and to the other private producers, as well as the conditions for concluding and implementing contracts, are envisaged in Annex 3 A and 3 B.

Article 27. Apart from contract and purchase prices, cooperative agricultural units and private producers benefit from bonuses differentiated in accordance with the quantity of medicinal plants delivered to the state stock and in keeping with Annex 3 A.

Chapter V. Final Dispositions

Article 28. The manner of meeting transportation costs up to the place where agricultural vegetable products are delivered for the state stock is envisaged in Annex 4.

Article 29. For agricultural vegetable products delivered in excess of contracted quantities, the same prices and benefits are applied as for products delivered under contracts.

Article 30. The present decree will come into effect on 1 January 1982.

On the same date the regulations envisaged in Annex 5 and any other previous legal instructions in the area of the present decree will be abrogated.

Article 31. Annexes 1 A, 1 B, 2, 3 A, 3 B, 4 and 5 are an integral part of the present decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Note: The annexes to the present decree will be published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the pamphlet on "Land, Agricultural and Forestry Law."

On Animal Produce

AU282015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Dec 81 p 4

["Romanian State Council Decree on Contracts for and Purchases of Animals, Poultry and Animal Produce"]

[Text] In order to implement the party policy of continuously developing and modernizing agriculture, improving consumer supplies, expanding the basis of industrial raw materials and meeting other national economy requirements for agricultural products, the state allocates considerable material and cash resources for developing the material-technical basis of agriculture and promoting animal breeding, and for continuously increasing agricultural production.

One of the major sources for the state stocks of agricultural products is a system of contracting and purchases, through which, on the basis of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, the peasantry contributes to the economic development of the country, to the equitable exchange of products between villages and towns, and to raising the living standard of all working people. The state provides people in rural environments with industrial goods and with an extensive range of services at stable prices; in return, village inhabitants are expected to make farm animal products available through contracts and purchases.

In order to fully meet consumer requirements for farm animal products and on the basis of consistent implementation of the principles of regional self-management and self-supply, all agricultural units and producers must draw up and apply specific animal breeding contracts, enter into contracts with and deliver to the state stocks the largest possible number of animals and poultry, and increased quantities of milk and milk products, eggs, wool and other animal products.

In order to continuously increase the number of animals and poultry and the quantities of animal products delivered to state stocks by socialist, state and cooperative units and by other agricultural producers, and in order to improve the system of contracting and purchasing of animal products and to create a uniform legal framework for such transactions,

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I. General Instructions

Article 1 -- Contracting and purchasing of animal products are an important means of accumulating state stocks, of enhancing the responsibility of each socialist agricultural unit and each agricultural producer for fully implementing regional self-supply programs, for contributing to consumer supplies and for meeting other requirements of the national economy; at the same time, they constitute a source of higher income for producers.

Similarly, due to advantageous prices and other incentives provided for socialist units and other producers, contracting and purchasing of animals, poultry and animal produce contribute to developing the livestock sector, improving livestock selection, breeds and productive potential, and to increasing animal production.

Article 2 -- In order to continuously increase animal production, socialist agricultural units and other producers are obligated to strictly apply animal breeding and fattening technologies, to see to it that breeding selection is aimed at increasing the productive qualities of animals, to ensure rational fodder and animal care in accordance with zootechnical and hygienic norms, to apply the sanitary-veterinary measures envisaged by the law, and to enforce slaughter regulations.

Article 3 -- In order to increase the contribution of private farms to raising animal production and self-supply of meat, milk, milk products, eggs, honey and so forth, and their contribution to the state stocks, everyone in rural and urban environments holding agricultural land is obligated by law to cultivate the land and raise animals and poultry.

Individuals are permitted to hold agricultural land only if they cultivate it and raise animals and poultry in accordance with the law.

The number of animals and poultry that may be raised by each household for its own needs, for contracting or selling on the market is unlimited.

Animal produce obtained in individual farms will serve to meet the requirements of the producers and their families; additional quantities will be contracted to and purchased by the state. After fulfilling their contract obligations, agricultural cooperative members and other producers may market their own produce in accordance with the law.

Article 4 -- In accordance with the law, agricultural producers will be given assistance in raising animals in the form of highquality breeding animals; technical aid and financial means for improving and tending natural grazing fields; the right to utilize state-owned grazing fields and hayfields, and grazing clearings in woods; specialized technical advice; veterinary assistance and medicine, and advantageous loans for procuring animals and so forth.

Article 5 -- Under the provisions of the present decree, agricultural cooperative units, agricultural cooperative members and all agricultural producers who deliver animals, poultry, eggs, milk and milk products and other animal produce through the contracting and purchasing system, will be awarded through the contracting and purchasing system, will be awarded advantageous prices, in accordance with the quantity and quality of the produce delivered; loans and advance payments; certain products or material required to obtain the production under contract; tax reductions and exemptions, and other incentives.

Contract and purchase prices for animals, poultry, cow and sheep milk applied in accordance with the present decree as of 1 January 1982 are higher than those in force up to 1 January 1981 [as published] as follows:

	Unit of measurement	Average prices up to 1 Jan 81 lei/unit of measurement	Average prices as of 1 Jan 82 lei/unit of measurement	Increase percentage
Cattle	kg on the hoof	11.23	14.8C	plus 31.8
Pigs	" "	10.91	14.50	" 32.9
Sheep	" "	11.27	14.20	" 26
Poultry	" "	12.87	14	" 8.8
Cow milk	liter	2.06	2.80	" 35.9
Sheep milk	liter	4.16	5.23	" 25.7

Article 6 -- Agricultural production cooperatives are obligated to help cooperative members and other commune inhabitants fulfill their obligations in rationally and efficiently cultivating the land they hold or own and in raising animals and poultry.

At the same time, agricultural production cooperatives will help cooperative members and other agricultural producers contract and deliver to state stocks increased numbers of animals and poultry and quantities of animal produce, and will assist in the establishment and award of the rights and advantages due to the producers for the quantities delivered.

Article 7 -- People's councils are obligated to take measures to fully implement programs on animal breeding and on raising animal production, to ensure efficient contracting and purchasing of such products from agricultural units, cooperative members and other individual producers, and to ensure self-supplies of agricultural and food products for people in their administrative-territorial area.

Article 8 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is responsible for all contracting and purchasing of animal products from socialist agricultural units, agricultural cooperative members and other individual producers, in accordance with the law.

Contracting and purchasing of available quantities of animal product stipulated in the present decree from individual farms are conducted by the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives [CUCC] through its units.

Chapter II. Contracts for and Purchases of Animals and Poultry

Article 9 -- Contracts for and purchases of beef, pork, sheep, goat and horse meat from all categories of producers are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through meat processing enterprises.

Article 10 -- Contracts for and purchases of poultry and rabbits from socialist units are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and from individual producers by the CUCC through their respective units.

Article 11 -- Production, contract and purchase prices for animals and poultry, and contract conditions are given in Annex No 1.

Article 12 -- In addition to production, contract and purchase prices, agricultural producers will be awarded the following price increments and bonuses:

A) A price increment of 0.50 lei per kg is awarded for animals delivered between 1 December and 30 April and weighing over 400 kg on the hoof;

B) Individual producers will receive for each calf raised in their private farms and contracted out to the state stock a bonus of 300 lei in excess of the contract price set for calves weighing over 150 kg on the hoof.

State agricultural units that exceed a birth rate of 82 percent, and agricultural cooperative units that exceed a birth rate of 80 percent will be awarded a bonus of 300 lei for each calf raised over a period of at least 6 months.

Agricultural units and individual producers will be awarded a bonus of 300 lei for each calf born to a heifer and raised for at least 6 months.

Article 13 -- Tax exemptions are granted to individual producers who contract and deliver young cattle, for a number of cows equal to that of the calves contracted.

Hygiene-veterinary bodies are obligated to provide free vaccinations for animals that are to be delivered to state stocks on the basis of contracts.

Article 14 -- In order to encourage deliveries of animals and poultry to state stocks on the basis of contracts, producers will be awarded the following quantities of fodder concentrates at retail prices, established in accordance to species, category and number of animals and poultry delivered:

Animal breed and category	Kind of fodder	Unit of measurement	Quantity per animal or fowl delivered	
			Agricultural production cooperatives	Individual producers
1. Young cattle delivered from hilly and mountainous areas				
Over 300 kg on the hoof	Fodder concentrate	kg	150	150
Under 350 kg on the hoof	Fodder concentrate	kg	0.5 kg are deducted for each kg on the hoof delivered under 350 kg	
Over 350 kg on the hoof	Fodder concentrate	kg	0.5 kg are awarded additionally for each kg on the hoof delivered over 350 kg	
2. For pigs weighing 110 kg and over on the hoof, delivered to state stocks on the basis of contracts by agricultural cooperative units in hilly and mountainous areas and by individual producers				
110 kg on the hoof	Fodder concentrate	kg	150	150
Over 110 kg on the hoof	Fodder concentrate	kg	1.5 kg are awarded additionally for each kg on the hoof delivered over 110 kg	
3. For individual producers who deliver fattened geese weighing at least 5 kg apiece, between 1 September-5 December				
	Fodder concentrate	kg	-	1
4. For brooding geese [giste matca] from which at least 4 fattened geese are contracted				
	Fodder concentrate	kg	-	2

Article 15 -- In order to increase the production of animals and poultry, agricultural production cooperatives shall organize breeding facilities for breeding sows and local facilities for 1-day chicks; the young pigs and chicks are to be sold to individual producers who enter into contracts for deliveries to state stocks.

Consumer cooperative units will organize facilities for obtaining 1-day chicks and for breeding domestic rabbits. The chicks and rabbits thus obtained will be sold to individual producers who enter into contracts for deliveries to state stocks.

Article 16 -- The committees and executive bureaus of people's councils will issue, free of charge, ownership certificates for contracted animals upon producers' request.

Chapter III. Contracting and Purchasing Milk and Milk Products

Article 17 -- Contracting and purchasing of milk and milk products from socialist units and individual producers are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through milk processing enterprises.

Article 18 -- Production and contract prices for milk and milk products, and contract conditions are stipulated in Annex No 2.

Article 19 -- Socialist agricultural units and individual producers who enter into contracts and deliver to state stocks cow, buffalo cow, sheep and goat milk will receive for the entire quantity delivered, aside from production or contract prices, the following bonuses:

1. Cow and buffalo cow milk

State agricultural units

A)	For 2,000 liters milk per fodder-fed cow or buffalo cow	0.40 lei/liter
	For each 100 liters milk delivered under 2,000 liters the bonus is reduced by	0.10 lei/liter
B)	For 2,001-2,300 liters milk	0.50 lei/liter
C)	For 2,301-2,600 liters milk	0.60 lei/liter
D)	For 2,601-3,000 liters milk	0.80 lei/liter
E)	For 3,001-3,300 liters milk	0.90 lei/liter
F)	For 3,301-3,500 liters milk	1 lei/liter
G)	Over 3,500 liters milk	1.10 lei/liter

Agricultural cooperative units

A)	For 1,000 liters milk per fodder-fed cow or buffalo cow	0.40 lei/liter
	For each 100 liters milk delivered under 1,000 liters the bonus is reduced by	0.10 lei/liter
B)	For 1,001-1,200 liters milk	0.50 lei/liter
C)	For 1,201-1,400 liters	0.60 lei/liter
D)	For 1,401-1,600 liters	0.70 lei/liter
E)	For 1,601-2,000 liters	0.80 lei/liter
F)	For 2,001-2,300 liters	0.85 lei/liter
G)	For 2,301-2,600 liters	0.90 lei/liter
H)	For 2,601-3,000 liters	1 lei/liter
I)	Over 3,000 liters	1.10 lei/liter

Individual producers

A)	For up to 500 liters milk per cow or buffalo cow	0.30 lei/liter
B)	For 500-1,000 liters	0.80 lei/liter
C)	For 1,001-1,500 liters	0.90 lei/liter
D)	For 1,501-2,000 liters	1 lei/liter
E)	Over 2,000 liters	1.10 lei/liter

2. Sheep and goat milk

Socialist agricultural units and individual producers will receive the following bonuses for sheep and goat milk contracted and delivered to state stocks:

A)	For 15-20 liters milk/head	0.15 lei/liter
B)	For 20.1-23 liters milk/head	0.20 lei/liter
C)	For 23.1-26 liters milk/head	0.40 lei/liter
D)	For 26.1-28 liters milk/head	0.60 lei/liter
E)	For 28.1-30 liters milk/head	0.80 lei/liter
F)	Over 30 liters milk	1 lei/liter

The bonuses are awarded for the entire quantity of milk and milk products delivered in the course of the year, in terms of milk quantity, calculated for farms or complexes of production units, with a fat content of 3.5 percent for cow or buffalo cow milk, and 7 percent for sheep and goat milk; the bonuses will come out of the state budget.

Article 20 -- In order to increase milk production, state and cooperative agricultural units will take measures to develop the production of fodder, so as to ensure the following quantities of fodder concentrate for each cow or buffalo cow:

A. State units:
-- 350 kg fodder concentrate to obtain 2,000 liters milk.
The above quantity of 350 kg fodder concentrate will be increased by:
-- 11 kg per 100 liters for milk production ranging between 3,001-4,000 liters;
-- 15 kg per 100 liters for milk production ranging between 4,001-5,000 liters;
-- 30 kg per 100 liters for milk production exceeding 5,000 liters.

The amount of 350 kg fodder concentrate is reduced by 11 kg for each 100 liters milk obtained under 3,000 liters.

B. Cooperative agricultural units:
-- 250 kg fodder concentrate for 2,000 liters milk.
The above quantity of 250 kg fodder concentrate is increased by:
-- 11 kg per 100 liters for milk production between 2,001-3,000 liters;
-- 12 kg per 100 liters for milk production between 3,001-4,000 liters;
-- 15 kg per 100 liters for milk production of 4,001-5,000 liters;
-- 20 kg per 100 liters for milk production of over 5,000 liters.

The amount of 250 kg fodder concentrate will be cut back by 11 kg per 100 liters milk obtained under 2,000 liters.

Article 21 -- The following fodder concentrates will be sold at retail prices to members of agricultural production cooperatives and other individual producers who deliver to state stocks cow or buffalo cow milk on the basis of contracts:
-- up to 500 liters milk delivered, 10 kg fodder concentrate for each 100 liters;
-- between 501 and 1,000 liters milk delivered, 11 kg fodder concentrate for each 100 liters;
-- between 1,001 and 1,500 liters milk delivered, 12 kg fodder concentrate for each 100 liters;
-- between 1,501 and 2,000 liters milk delivered, 14 kg fodder concentrate for each 100 liters;
-- over 2,000 liters milk delivered, 16 kg fodder concentrate for each 100 liters.

Article 22 -- Individual producers in hilly and mountainous areas who deliver to state stocks sheep or goat milk on the basis of contracts, will be sold at retail price 15 kg fodder concentrate for each 100 liters milk delivered.

Article 23 -- Cooperative sheep pens will be established with a view to helping members of agricultural production cooperatives and other individual producers organize joint sheep grazing, and to increasing milk and cheese production and deliveries to state stocks.

Cooperative sheep pens will be organized by milk processing enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives and units of the consumer cooperative.

Milk processing enterprises are in charge of contracting and taking over for state stocks the sheep milk and cheese produced by cooperative sheep pens.

Article 24 -- The committees and executive bureaus of people's councils will give priority to ensuring grazing fields for animals contracted and for the animals of individual producers who have entered into contracts for delivering milk and milk products to state stocks.

Chapter IV. Contracting and Purchasing Other Animal Produce

Article 25 -- Contracting and purchasing of wool, hides, pelts and animal hair from socialist units and individual producers will be conducted by the Ministry of Material-Technical Supplies and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets through its units.

Contracting and purchasing of wool from certain state agricultural units can also go through units of the Ministry of Light Industry.

Slaughterhouses and sections are obligated to collect and deliver hides, wool and hair resulting from animal slaughter, in accordance with plan tasks.

Article 26 -- Eggs will be purchased from individual producers and feathers from socialist units and individual producers by units of the CUCC.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is obligated to ensure that all feathers obtained by the relevant units from killing chickens are delivered in accordance with plan tasks.

Article 27 -- Contracts for and purchases of honey and other apicultural products from socialist units are conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry through the Bee Keepers' Association, and from individual producers by the CUCC and the Bee Keepers' Association through their units.

Article 28 -- Purchases of silk cocoons from socialist units and individual producers will go through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, through units of the central production and research section for silk worms.

Article 29 -- Production, contracts and purchase prices for honey and other apicultural products, eggs, feathers, silk cocoons, wool, hides, fur and hair; the other advantages given socialist units, members of agricultural production cooperatives and other individual producers, and contract conditions are stipulated in Annex No 3.

Chapter V. Final Instructions

Article 30 -- The same prices and advantages stipulated in contracts apply to animals, poultry and animal produce delivered by producers in excess of the numbers and quantities agreed upon in contracts.

Article 31 -- The present decree comes into force on 1 January 1982. The regulations envisaged in Annex No 4 and all other previous legal instructions in the relevant areas will be abrogated on the same date.

Article 32 -- Annexes 1-4 constitute a part of the present decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Notes: The annexes to the decree will be published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania and in the pamphlet "Land, Agricultural and Forestry Law."

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE UNION HOLDS PLENUM

AU291943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The plenary meeting of the Council of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperative of Romania took place on December 29.

The plenary meeting analysed the way in which the collective management bodies of the union and of the cooperative form units worked for fulfilling the 1981 plan, debated the tasks incumbent on cooperative agriculture from the single national plan for 1982 and established political-organizational measures which should ensure the implementation of the objectives concerning the increase of vegetable and animal production, as well as of economic efficiency in all units.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, made a speech at the end of the proceedings.

SOCIALIST CULTURE COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU171914 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Summary] "The Council for Socialist Culture and Education held a plenary session today. The plenary session led by Comrade Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, was attended by representatives of the creativity unions and associations, chairmen of the committees for socialist culture and education in counties and Bucharest Municipality, leaders from cultural centrals and institutes attached to the council for socialist culture and education, chief editors of cultural magazines and council activists."

The plenary session examined in a critical and self-critical spirit the activity carried out in 1981 by the council of socialist culture and education and by the art and cultural institutes in our country and their contribution to implementing the party policy and the guidelines and recommendations of the 12th party congress and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu speeches on shaping and developing a new socialist consciousness.

ACADEMY CHAIRMAN MIHOC DIES 25 DECEMBER

AU261543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Academician Gheorghe Mihoc, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, prominent personality of the Romanian scientific life, died on December 25 at the age of 75.

The obituary published by the Romanian press of December 26 highlights that Academician Gheorghe Mihoc carried out a competent and valuable didactic activity, a long and remarkable scientific activity materialized in over 180 original works. Given the originality of his researches and discoveries that opened new ways of investigating the theory of probabilities and mathematical statistics, the works of the deceased are known and appreciated in Romania and abroad being works of reference in these domains.

A patriotic scientist, member of the RCP since 1945, Gheorghe Mihoc asserted himself as a brilliant personality of the Romanian intelligentsia that self-denyingly served the attainment of the aspirations after progress and prosperity of the Romanian people, actively participated in the building of socialism in Romania.

SCIENTISTS' PEACE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED 29 DEC

AU291842 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Summary] "The Romanian national committee 'Scientists and Peace' was set up today at a Bucharest meeting held in the presence of Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology." Representatives of the field of science from all over the country participated in this meeting, which is an outcome of the international symposium "Scientists and Peace" held in Bucharest at the beginning of last September.

The newly created committee consists of representatives of our country's scientists elected during meetings held at central research institutes, various academies, higher education institutes and creative unions and associations. It is designed to contribute, along with other scientists from all over the world, "to the adoption of concrete measures to halt the arms race, attain general disarmament, primarily nuclear, and build a world of peace, justice and equality." At today's meeting, "the committee unanimously elected Comrade Elena Ceausescu as chairman of the Romanian national committee and of its Executive Bureau." Comrade Elena Ceausescu then took the floor, thanked the participants for the trust put into her and pledged to do her utmost to promote the noble ideals of peace and disarmament.

At the end of the meeting, the participants adopted a cable to the RCP Central Committee and party secretary general Nicolae Ceausecsu.

BURTICA HAS TALKS, SIGNS PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

AU211949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 21 talks were conducted in Moscow between Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR. During the talks the sides examined problems related to the further development of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration and trade exchanges in the spirit of the agreements reached between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The same day a protocol was signed in Moscow, regarding the exchanges of goods and the payments between Romania and the USSR in 1982, that stipulates further expansion of the mutual deliveries of goods between the two countries.

There was also signed the convention between the Romanian Government and the Soviet Government regarding the collaboration in preserving the level of extraction of the ferrous raw materials in the mining enterprises in the USSR and their delievery to Romania within the trade and payments agreement for the 1981-1985 period.

OPREA RECEIVES USSR AVIATION MINISTER BOLBOT

AU242012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Dec (AGERPRES) — On December 24, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received A.V. Bolbot, deputy minister of aircraft industry of the USSR, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

In the spirit of the understandings and talks between the party and state leaders of Romania and the Soviet Union, Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the achievements were surveyed during the interview scored in the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation in machine building and new ways were highlighted of developing them in the interests of the two countries and their peoples.

CAZACU RECEIVES CPSU ACTIVIST DELEGATION

AU252018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on December 25 the delegation of activists of the CC of the CPSU, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the meeting, they evoked with satisfaction the upward course of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, in the spirit of the meetings, talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The wish was expressed that these good relations keep developing in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, in the interests of the Romanian people and of the Soviet peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, security and national independence, of collaboration and cooperation among peoples.

The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

REAGAN ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

AU300935 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has announced the indicated economic sanctions against the USSR in connection with developments in Poland. Among other things, Reagan banned the exports of oil equipment to the USSR, postponed the talks on renewing a long-term agreement on sale of grain to the USSR, banned the flights of the Soviet air company Aeroflot in the United States, and adopted a number of other measures against the USSR.

As has been announced, other agreements between the two countries will be reexamined and measures have been indicated which Reagan said he was ready to take depending on the course of the Soviet action.

GROMYKO REPLY TO U.S. AMBASSADOR 'RATHER SHARP'

LD291844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union today for the first time officially requested of the United States to "cease interfering" in Poland's internal affairs.

The demand was put forth by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko to U.S. ambassador in Moscow Hartman, during their talk here in Moscow today.

Gromyko warned that the U.S. interference, in the most diverse "public and secret" forms, has been in evidence for quite a time.

Today's meeting between Gromyko and Hartman was held at the request of the U.S. side. It has not been, however, reported why the U.S. ambassador requested the audience with Gromyko. The Soviet news agency has reported that the question of Poland was raised by the U.S. ambassador.

The tone of Gromyko's reply, published here, is regarded by Moscow observers as rather sharp.

Gromyko told the U.S. ambassador that the measures implemented by the Polish leadership to stabilize the situation in the country are an affair of the Poles themselves.

RED CROSS SENDS FOOD, CLOTHING TO POLAND

AU291339 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade -- In response to an appeal by the Polish Red Cross, the Yugoslav Red Cross is preparing its first consignment of aid consisting of food and clothing. All the republican and provincial organizations of the Yugoslav Red Cross are taking part in the consignment. The Yugoslav Red Cross will continue sending aid.

MILITARY OFFICERS CEASE ACTIVE SERVICE DUE TO AGE

LD260032 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] By decree of the SFRY Presidency and on the basis of the law on service in the armed forces which provides for the cessation of active military service of persons who have reached a certain age, the following will cease to be on active service in 31 December this year: Col Gen Dzemil Sarac; Col Gen Dr Izidor Papo; Col Gen Radojica Nemezic; Col Gen Nikola Pejnovic; Col Gen Dusan Pekic; Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Col Gen Tihomir Sareski; Col Gen Stevan Roglic; Lt Col Gen Mujo Dizdar; Lt Col Gen Mitar Lojovic; Lt Col Gen Dusan Bajic; Lt Col Gen Rade Torak; Lt Col Gen Ante Danic; Lt Col Gen Anton Djerki; Lt Col Gen Blazo Kapedziski; Lt Col Gen Jovo Ninkovic; Lt Col Gen Metodija Kotevski; Vice Adm Josip Zuzulu; Vice Adm Mladen Marusic; Vice Adm Miodrag Radosavljevic; Maj Gen Mirko Tomic; Maj Gen Milutin Lutovac; Maj Gen Zarija Saletic; Maj Gen Dragutin Barac, Maj Gen Dr Sava Blazevic; Maj Gen Alfons Beko; Maj Gen Bude Sever; Maj Gen Alojz Hren; Maj Gen Ladi Kocijan; Maj Gen Gracijan Skrk; Maj Gen Nikola Djecik; and Rear Adm Ljubomir Mraovic.